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2 Mr Knowles 64
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House

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

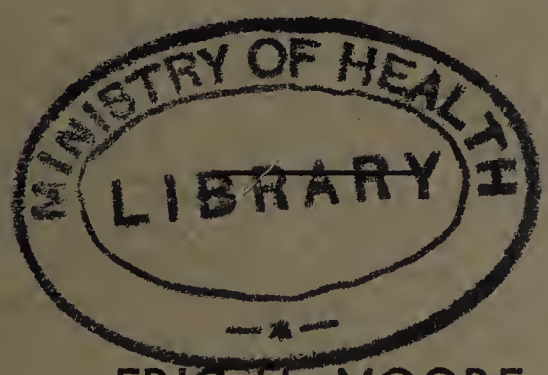
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1955

including the Report of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR



ERIC H. MOORE

B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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COMMITTEES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955

RELATED HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

The Mayor Councillor HAROLD GRAY, J.P.

Alderman DAVID PLINSTON, J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. AMY HINDLE (Deputy Chairman)

Alderman JOHN MORRIS, J.P.

Councillor HARRY GREENWOOD

Alderman JOSEPH POOLE, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. MARY HARDMAN

Alderman JOHN SMITH

Councillor ROBERT LEWIS

Councillor ARTHUR BOYLE

Councillor JOHN SMALL

Councillor H. G. BRANDWOOD

Councillor W. P. TAYLOR

Councillor W. G. CALDWELL, LL.B., J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Related Health Services Committee plus the following co-opted members:—

Dr. A. R. BARBER

Mrs. J. B. ROBERTSON, J.P.

Dr. W. E. BOWDEN

Mrs. F. M. SADLER

Mr. J. SELWYN JONES

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor BRANDWOOD

Councillor SMALL

Councillor GREENWOOD

Dr. BARBER

NURSING SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman POOLE

Mrs. K. BOWDEN

Alderman SMITH

Mrs. L. BRANDRETH

Councillor Mrs. HARDMAN

Mrs. B. FAIRCLOUGH

Mr. R. P. LUNT

Mrs. J. B. ROBERTSON

TOWN CLERK

J. P. ASPDEN, Esq., LL.B.

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955

WHOLE-TIME STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : ERIC H. MOORE, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: STANLEY R. WARREN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
(resigned 31.5.55)

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health: ALEXANDER GATHERER, M.B.,
CH.B. (appointed 27.7.55)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health: ANGELA MANNING, M.B., CH.B.,
(Appointed ~~27.7.55~~ 14.3.55)

PATRICIA M. H. LEWIS, M.B., CH.B. (Appointed 1.11.55).

Principal Dental Officer: GEORGE J. ELLIS, L.D.S. (V.U. MANCHESTER).
(Resigned 30.11.55).

Dental Officer: Mrs. P. LAWTON, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector: H. A. RICHARDSON, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. R.S.I.
(Meat and Foods).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector: W. H. MOLYNEAUX, CERT. R.S.I., CERT.
R.S.I. (Meat and Foods).

Superintendent of Health Visitors and School Nurses: Miss A. N. AGAR, S.R.N.,
S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives: Miss M. ADDY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Midwife Teacher's Cert.

Superintendent of Home Nurses: Miss F. E. FREEMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Lay Administrative Assistant: W. ATKINSON, D.P.A., (LEEDS)., CERT. S.I.B.

Duly Authorised Officers: LEONARD WARE, R.M.P.A., PERCY HAZELDINE.

Domestic Help Organiser: Mrs. M. ADAMS (Appointed 23.3.55).

Ambulance Officer: W. H. BELL.

PART-TIME STAFF:

Consultant Obstetrician: Mr. G. W. H. MILLINGTON, M.B., CH.B.,
M.R.C.O.G.

Consultant Ear, Nose, and Throat Surgeon: Mr. WALTER E. HUNTER, M.A.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chest Physician: JAMES BLACK, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Officer: ROBERT M. WHITE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Public Analyst: J. D. SHERRATT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

MEDICAL STAFF

Four medical officers are employed. During the year the Deputy Medical Officer of Health resigned to take up a more senior appointment, and he was replaced by the promotion of the male Assistant to a post designated Senior Assistant Medical Officer and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer until such time as he obtained the D.P.H., which he intends to do forthwith. Two new female Assistant Medical Officers were appointed to replace the vacancy so created and the vacancy created by the resignation of the female assistant. The duties of the four officers remain materially unchanged, the majority of the clinical work being carried out by the two Assistant Medical Officers and the administrative aspects by the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Assistant, the latter undertaking special clinical work in the School Medical Service. Epidemiology is mainly dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health. Co-ordination of services is assisted by the Medical Officer of Health being a member of the Executive Council, Warrington and District Hospital Management Committee, Winwick Mental Hospital Management Committee, and Hefferston Grange Sanatorium Committee.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Warrington.*

Mr. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1955.

The statistical reports show that the health position during the year remained generally satisfactory and showed general improvement in the state of public health. There was a marked decline in the infant mortality rate, largely due to a similar decline in the neo-natal death rate. The general death rate rose only very slightly, but deaths from bronchitis and from cancer of the lung were slightly reduced during the year under review, though both still stand at a high level. In the field of tuberculosis the respiratory death rate continued to fall, and there were no non-respiratory deaths. The level of notifications of respiratory tuberculosis was one of the lowest on record, but this must not give rise to complacency as the Mass Miniature Radiography Survey which commenced towards the end of the year showed indications of disclosing a considerable amount of tuberculosis in the community. Treatment of tuberculosis has made such advances in recent years that the death rate has been materially reduced, and many patients who would formerly have remained in an infectious stage in the community have been made non-infectious, but there are still many people who, though they know they are contacts of an active case of pulmonary tuberculosis, refuse to attend for X-Ray. It must not be supposed that because treatment has reduced the death rate from tuberculosis the disease is any less prevalent or serious. It is a disease which could be banished as surely as diphtheria and smallpox have been, but the preventive services must have full co-operation from the public.

Accommodation for both office staff and for clinical services still remains crowded and unsatisfactory. Towards the close of the year discussions were completed concerning plans for the new clinic on Garven Yard, which is so urgently needed. The staff generally are working in overcrowded conditions and clinical work has to be carried out in adapted premises. Additional accommodation is specially needed in the case of the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors. The Dental Department, as has been reported previously, is quite unable to provide an adequate service for the town with only two surgeries, and until new accommodation is made available, extension of this service also must be deferred.

The state of the population with regard to vaccination and diphtheria immunisation continues to be quite unsatisfactory. There seems to be a complete failure of parents to realise the importance of having children adequately protected against these infectious diseases. Less than 50% diphtheria protection in the Borough leaves all children exposed to the danger of an outbreak of this disease. I have indicated this in my reports for several years, and much propaganda has been carried out, with little avail.

The introduction of radio control of the ambulance service in the latter part of the year has made it possible for this service to handle its commitments more efficiently and has prevented the need for an increase of staff and vehicles arising, apart from the staff increases associated with the changed administration arising from radio control.

During the year steady progress continued to be made in the improvement of food-preparing premises. There were again no outbreaks of food poisoning.

The state of atmospheric pollution continued unchanged. Due to the low rainfall less solid matter was deposited, but the sulphur emissions showed no change.

A programme for slum clearance was prepared and approved by the Ministry, and preparations were put in hand for the implementation of the programme.

I would like to express my appreciation of the unfailing help which I have received from the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and from the officers of various departments of the Authority. Relations with general practitioners and consultants have been most cordial, and the co-operation which I have received from them has materially assisted in the work of the Department. My report would not be complete without an expression of my thanks to these members of other branches of the Health Services for their endeavours to further the work of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC H. MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

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General Information

Average height above sea-level: 50 feet.

Prevailing winds: West and South-west.

Area of County Borough in acres	4,639
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Number of separate dwellings occupied (1931)...	17,341
---	-----	-----	--------

Number of families or separate occupiers (1931)	18,474
---	-----	-----	--------

Rateable value, at 1st April, 1954	£464,704
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------

Rateable value, at 1st April, 1955	£472,668
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------

Actual product of a penny rate:—

1954/55	£1,897·95
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------

1955/56	£1,904·40
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Population:—

Census figure, 1951	80,681
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

	1955		1954
--	------	--	------

Registrar-General's Estimates of Population at June 30th	*79,770	*80,020
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Estimated Child Population (i.e. under 15 years) at June 30th	19,200	18,800
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------	--------

*These figures are "Home population figures" (i.e. they include members of the Armed Forces stationed in Warrington).

Summary of Vital Statistics

Live Births—						1955		1954			
Legitimate:	Males	...	...	...	658	} 1259	660	} 1258			
	Females	...	...	...	601		598				
Illegitimate:	Males	...	...	...	32	} 65	37	} 73			
	Females	...	...	...	33		36				
Totals						...	...	...	...	1324	1331
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population						...	16.59		16.63		
Still Births—											
Legitimate:	Males	...	...	...	9	} 32	13	} 33			
	Females	...	...	...	23		20				
Illegitimate:	Males	...	...	...	3	} 4	—	} —			
	Females	...	...	...	1		—				
Totals						...	...	...	...	36	33
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population						...	0.45		0.40		
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births						...	26.47		24.19		
Deaths						...	937		930		
Death Rate per 1,000 home population						...	11.74		11.62		
Maternal Deaths						...	1		—		
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still-births						...	0.74		0.00		
Infant Mortality (Deaths of infants under one year of age)						...	38		48		
Legitimate:	Males	...	...	...	17	} 35	25	} 47			
	Females	...	...	...	18		22				
Illegitimate	Males	...	...	...	3	} 3	—	} 1			
	Females	...	...	...	—		1				
Totals						...	38		48		
Infantile Mortality Rate						...	28.70		36.06		
Neo-Natal Deaths (Deaths of infants in first 28 days of life)						...	22		37		
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate						...	16.61		27.79		
Deaths from Bronchitis per 1,000 home population						...	1.040		1.087		
Deaths from Pneumonia per 1,000 home population						...	0.48		0.55		
Deaths from Cancer of lung and Bronchus per 1,000 home population						...	0.37		0.44		
Deaths from other forms of Cancer per 1,000 home population						...	1.529		1.674		
Marriages						...	753		735		
Marriage rate per 1,000 population						...	9.4		9.2		

Vital Statistics

1936-1955

Year	Per 1,000 Population		Per 1,000 Live Births		Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
	Death Rate	Live Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-Natal Death Rate	Still Birth Rate	Still Births and Infant Deaths
1936	12.5	16.0	90.0	38.5	47.1	133.1
1937	12.5	17.1	82.4	42.3	44.7	123.3
1938	11.2	16.4	72.5	41.3	53.8	122.1
1939	11.2	16.5	53.4	24.0	47.2	97.8
1940	13.9	17.8	65.8	30.0	46.7	108.8
1941	12.6	18.4	87.1	34.3	46.3	128.4
1942	11.9	18.4	70.9	32.2	42.5	109.5
1943	12.3	19.8	76.4	30.5	35.9	109.2
1944	12.3	21.5	62.4	28.3	32.9	92.2
1945	12.0	19.4	73.1	32.6	30.9	101.7
1946	11.7	21.7	57.9	31.4	38.9	93.8
1947	11.8	22.7	85.8	29.5	37.1	119.2
1948	11.2	19.5	46.5	21.0	29.2	73.9
1949	13.4	19.0	80.7	32.0	34.8	113.0
1950	11.9	18.4	38.9	18.4	23.3	61.3
1951	12.07	17.3	38.10	25.9	32.6	69.5
1952	10.59	16.63	35.26	20.26	23.44	57.88
1953	10.38	17.31	24.47	15.83	27.31	49.72
1954	11.62	16.63	36.06	27.79	24.19	61.72
1955	11.74	16.59	28.70	16.61	26.47	54.41

Comparative Statistics, 1955

Statistics for Warrington compared with the average for England and Wales.

	Warring- ton	England and Wales
Rates per 1,000 Home Population		
Live Births	16·59	15·00
Deaths—		
All Causes	11·74	11·70
Tuberculosis	0·11	0·146
Rates per 1,000 related live births		
Deaths—		
All causes under 1 year of age	28·70	24·90
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Maternal Deaths—		
All Causes	0·74	0·64
Still Births	26·47	23·10

Causes of Death at different Periods of Life in the County Borough of Warrington

Cause of Death	Age Group and Sex														Totals	
	Under 1 year		1 to 5 years		5 to 15 years		15 to 25 years		25 to 45 years		45 to 65 years		65 to 75 years		75 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	1	—	—	2
Tuberculosis: Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
Diphtheria: Meningococcal	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasm: Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	5	2	4	7
Malignant neoplasm: Lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	19	—	5	—	30	—
Malignant neoplasm: Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	5
Malignant neoplasm: uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	9
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	16	15	12	13	43	36
Leukaemia: Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	4	1
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	18	1	—	1
Coronary Disease: Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	30	7	23	23	53	63
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	70	34
Other Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	9	8	3	4	10	5
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	15	54	81	85
Influenza.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	22	38	30
Pneumonia	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	7	1	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	18	3	18	21
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	4	18	17	52	31
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	3	5	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	2	2	—	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	5
Pregnancy: Childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	1
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	6	13	6	—	35	5
Motor Vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	41
All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	1	1	12	2
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	1	7	5	15
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
ALL CAUSES	20	18	3	2	6	6	6	3	34	19	145	82	139	96	170	414

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY

Out of 937 deaths occurring during the year 819 were attributable to the undermentioned principal causes:—

	No. of Deaths	Percentage of deaths from all Causes
1. Heart Diseases	285	30·4
2. Cancer	152	16·2
3. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	116	12·4
4. Bronchitis	83	8·9
5. Other defined and ill-defined causes...	76	8·1
6. Other Circulatory Diseases	68	7·3
7. Pneumonia	39	4·2

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS

The following deaths were not certified by a medical practitioner:—

Primary Cause of death as given by Registrar	Sex	Age at death
Coronary thrombosis	M	56 years
Cerebral thrombosis	M	61 „
Coronary thrombosis	F	64 „

ROAD DEATHS

Age Groups	1955		Road Deaths during 1954
	Warrington Residents killed in Borough	Warrington Residents killed outside Borough	
Under 1 year	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	—	—	1
5 to 15 years	1	—	—
15 to 25 years	3	3	—
25 to 45 years	2	—	4
45 to 65 years	—	—	3
65 to 75 years	—	—	4
Over 75 years	1	—	—
TOTALS	7	3	12

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

1955

Principal certified Causes of Death	Age at Death									Total
	Under 24 hours	Days				Months				
		1- 7	8- 14	15- 21	22- 28	1- 3	3- 6	6- 9	9- 12	
Congenital	4	1	2	—	—	2	4	1	—	14
Malformations: Broncho-										
pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	6
Prematurity	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Birth injuries, Asphyxia,										
infections	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Respiratory failure	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	15	4	2	—	1	7	5	2	2	38

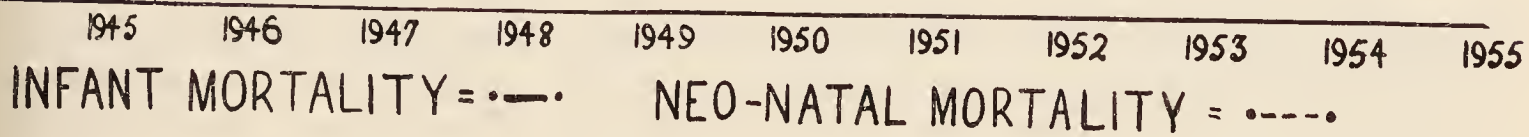
INFANT MORTALITY

The graph on page 17 shows the trend of infant mortality and neo-natal mortality for the past 10 years. It will be seen that there is a general downward trend, but the improvement in neo-natal mortality is relatively slight. Most factors affecting this rate are congenital malformations and prematurity, and the premature deaths tend to occur amongst very small babies. Considerable attention has been given in recent years to the safeguarding of all infant life, but it would appear that the main factors affecting infant and neo-natal mortality at the present time are those which arise in the ante-natal period. Only by strict attention to the earliest and fullest possible ante-natal care by all persons concerned in the Health Service, and most of all, by the expectant mother, can there be any hope of further marked reductions in the infant death rate. Too little regard is paid to the importance of diet during the ante-natal period, and while there has been some improvement in the uptake of vitamin supplements, this continues to be low.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death during the year giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.74 per thousand live and still births.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON.
INFANT MORTALITY AND NEO-NATAL
MORTALITY.



INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

1955

(Corrected Notifications)

Disease	Age Groups of Cases Notified									Total
	Under 1	1- 2	3- 4	5- 9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65 & over	
Scarlet Fever	—	2	11	24	3	—	—	—	—	40
Whooping Cough	6	20	20	33	—	—	—	—	—	79
Measles	35	220	265	333	4	1	2	1	—	861
Pneumonia	5	10	2	4	4	1	7	14	2	49
Dysentery	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	1	1	8
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5
Meningitis	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	—	—	15
Poliomyelitis	—	6	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	10
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	51	260	299	400	12	10	21	18	6	1077

The only infectious disease which can be considered to have been really prevalent during the year was measles. Other types of infectious disease occurred in small numbers. The numbers of the more prevalent diseases notified during the past five years are given in the table below:—

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia
1951	574	164	70	7	16
1952	906	125	93	8	32
1953	628	315	109	1	14
1954	468	27	94	6	11
1955	861	79	40	8	15

It will be noted in the report, that ten cases of poliomyelitis were notified. Some of these cases were admitted to Warrington Hospitals from areas outside the County Borough, but are, therefore, statutorily notifiable to this Authority, the diagnosis having been made in a hospital in Warrington. In the latter part of the year four cases occurred in young children, where direct connection could either be proved or inferred. These cases produced many contacts in a day nursery and in school nursery classes. The situation presented a very real possibility of a high incidence of poliomyelitis, but fortunately, there were only four cases in this outbreak.

Also, in the latter part of the year, there occurred a small outbreak of a condition which was obviously infectious, and which resembled, in its early stages, poliomyelitis. Twelve cases amongst children were known to the Authority. While the early stages resembled poliomyelitis, lumbar puncture produced a cerebro spinal fluid with a very high lymphocyte count of the

order of 2,000 per cubic millimetre. All the patients recovered without incident, and without paralysis. This disease, in all respects, resembled that recorded in medical journals as having occurred in various other parts of the country.

The Medical Officer of Health continued to act as Visiting Medical Officer to the Warrington Isolation Hospital, under arrangements made between the Local Health Authority and the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board. During the year, the majority of the cases admitted to this hospital were from areas outside the Borough.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following figures are compiled from information received from a number of clinics, including those held in Warrington.

Number of patients resident in Warrington and treated for the first time during the year:—

	1955	1954	1953
Gonorrhoea	16	33	9
Syphilis	6	6	18
Other Conditions	76	71	92

TUBERCULOSIS

GENERAL

The table of incidence and death rates on page 24 shows that there were less notifications of respiratory tuberculosis during the year and a slight increase in the number of notifications of non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The spectacular fall in the death rate over the last twenty years from all forms of tuberculosis, but more particularly from respiratory tuberculosis, was continued by a further fall in death rates for 1955. Indeed, for the first year in its history Warrington had no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

Whilst the reduced incidence and falling death rate are pleasing to report, I wish to stress most strongly that there is no more room for complacency regarding the local problem of tuberculosis than there is regarding the national problem. During the last twenty years there have been great advances in medical science in methods aimed at improved and early diagnosis, in treatment in hospitals, sanatoria and chest clinics, and in prophylactic measures aimed at prevention. These advances, however, can only achieve success if they are also accompanied by a satisfactory attitude on the part of the public who comprise the patient and the potential patient. The effect of skilled medical attention can be nullified by the conduct of the patient, or contact with a known case, in his home or at his employment. Apathy, fear and ignorance can all affect this attitude.

It is my considered opinion that both to prevent the spread of infection and to ensure that known cases of tuberculosis may benefit to the full from improved modern methods of treatment, it is impossible to place too great a stress on the domiciliary visiting by Health Visitors of notified cases, and of known contacts with notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis for the dual purpose of ensuring that the conduct of persons suffering from this disease shall be such as to prevent the spread of infection and assist their recovery, and that all contacts with known cases are encouraged to attend the Chest Clinic for clinical examination, X-Ray, and advice from the Consultant Chest Physician.

I have for these reasons ensured that domiciliary visiting by Health Visitors should be carried out frequently, and that it should be so directed as to produce the maximum results in this preventive field.

The compilation of a Contacts Register by this Authority during 1954 has been of great help in recording all known contacts with notified cases of tuberculosis and in assessing the results of this intensified health education by Health Visitors.

DOMICILIARY VISITING

Regular visiting of all households from which notifications have been received is accompanied by intensive efforts to trace all contacts with a known case of respiratory tuberculosis. All contacts so traced are entered in the register and are repeatedly visited and encouraged to attend the Chest Clinic, or to continue to attend where the Chest Physician advises this. The attendance of contacts at the hospital clinic for surveillance leaves much to be desired, but has considerably improved in the last year.

The following tables give details of the numbers of contacts on the register and appointments made at the Chest Clinic.

TABLE I
NO. OF CONTACTS ASCERTAINED DURING YEAR

Type of Contact	No. ascertained
New Contacts with new cases notified during year ...	450
New contacts with old cases notified in previous years	107
Old Contacts with old cases notified in previous years	479
TOTALS	1036

At the end of the year there were 1,557 persons recorded in the Contacts Register.

TABLE II
APPOINTMENTS made at CHEST CLINIC

Type of Contact	FIRST APPOINTMENTS			SECOND APPOINTMENTS			THIRD APPOINTMENTS			FOURTH AND SUBSEQUENT APPOINTMENTS			No. on register at end of year
	No. made	No. kept	% seen	No. made	No. kept	% seen	No. made	No. kept	% seen	No. made	No. kept	% seen	
NEW contacts with NEW cases notified during year ...	379	269	71.2	190	138	72.6	111	77	69.3	54	29	53.7	450
NEW contacts with OLD cases notified in previous years ...	78	64	82.0	51	46	90.1	30	20	66.6	17	13	76.4	107
OLD contacts with OLD cases notified in previous years ...	150	86	57.3	332	223	67.1	176	114	64.1	104	65	62.5	1000
TOTALS ...	607	419	69.0	573	427	74.5	317	211	66.5	175	107	61.1	1557

How great an effort is made to encourage all contacts to attend at the Chest Clinic may be gathered by the fact that out of 450 new contacts with new cases, first appointments were made for 379. Appointments will be subsequently made for the remaining 71 cases, most of whom were recorded in the last two months of the year.

1,672 appointments were made at the Chest Clinic during the year, and 1,164 or 69% were kept giving an indication of the value of domiciliary visiting.

At the close of the year the undermentioned numbers of contacts had not been seen at the Chest Clinic in spite of repeated appointments being made:

- New contacts with new cases—71 or 15% of the numbers on the register.
- New contacts with old cases—107 or 17% of the numbers on the register.
- Old contacts with old cases—230 or 23% of the numbers on the register.

The total number of contacts of all types seen at the Chest Clinic represents 74% of the total number so far recorded.

CONTACTS VISITED

Contacts with new cases visited for first time	...	...	...	235
Visits to contacts with old cases	...	...	...	3427

Total visits	...	...		3662

B.C.G. VACCINATION

This treatment is carried out by the Consultant Chest Physician under the Local Health Authority's proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. During the year 141 contacts received B.C.G. vaccination.

INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Year	Notifications		Death Rate		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms
1936	1.20	0.44	0.87	0.08	0.95
1937	1.30	0.29	0.91	0.04	0.95
1938	1.10	0.35	0.54	0.05	0.59
1939	0.91	0.18	0.72	0.08	0.80
1940	0.87	0.04	0.79	0.07	0.86
1941	0.94	0.19	0.62	0.07	0.69
1942	0.89	0.33	0.71	0.08	0.79
1943	0.92	0.34	0.76	0.15	0.91
1944	1.16	0.25	0.60	0.11	0.71
1945	1.05	0.25	0.64	0.08	0.72
1946	0.76	0.17	0.63	0.09	0.72
1947	0.69	0.10	0.44	0.09	0.53
1948	1.17	0.12	0.58	0.06	0.64
1949	0.75	0.09	0.43	0.04	0.47
1950	0.67	0.09	0.28	0.05	0.33
1951	0.84	0.19	0.27	0.12	0.40
1952	0.93	0.02	0.17	0.05	0.22
1953	1.05	0.07	0.14	0.01	0.15
1954	0.89	0.07	0.15	0.01	0.17
1955	0.78	0.09	0.11	—	0.11

CASES FORMALLY NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Age groups (in years)											Totals
	Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & over	
Respira- tory:												
Males	—	—	—	1	5	6	5	7	6	2	1	33
Females	—	—	1	1	6	8	10	—	3	—	—	29
Non-res- piratory:												
Males	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Females	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
TOTALS	—	—	3	2	12	17	16	7	9	2	1	69

There were, in addition, 11 inward transfers, making a total of 80 new cases during the year.

INSTITUTION TREATMENT

At the end of the year there were 40 adults and 5 children receiving treatment for tuberculosis in hospitals or sanatoria.

DEATHS

There were 9 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the year, and no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The table of causes of death on page ^{111.} 00 gives the analysis by age and sex of those dying of respiratory and all other forms of tuberculosis.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The policy with regard to the housing of the tuberculous remained unaltered during the year, but the advent of slum clearance programmes and the expansion of the Corporation Housing Estates must result in better housing conditions for the population generally.

TUBERCULOSIS IN YOUNG CHILDREN

The following table gives details of the incidence of, and deaths from, tuberculosis in young children in the age groups under one year, and one to five years, for the past 10 years. It will be noted from the quinquennial table that there is a small change in the reduction of respiratory cases.

The reduction of non-respiratory infection is marked.

The death rate of the two periods reflects the marked improvement in the methods of treatment of tuberculosis now available.

Year	Under 1 year				1 to 5 years				0 to 5 years			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1946.....	1	1	—	—	2	1	6	4	3	2	6	4
1947.....	1	1	3	3	1	—	2	2	2	1	5	5
1948.....	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	1
1949.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	3	1
1950.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Total 1946/50	3	3	3	3	6	2	15	8	9	5	18	11
1951.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	1	—	3	4
1952.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
1953.....	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
1954.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1951/55	—	—	1	1	4	—	4	4	4	—	5	5

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Duties under Part III of the National Assistance Act, are carried out by the Welfare Services Department with the exception of Section 47, as amended by Section 1 of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

No action was necessary under Section 47 during 1955.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

Recreational handicraft facilities for these and other types of handicapped persons are provided and a full-time Crafts Instructress gives instruction and assistance in classes conducted at the Welfare Services Department. The Crafts Instructress attends at the homes of some handicapped persons who cannot attend the classes. It is proposed to provide a Social Centre for all classes of handicapped persons, and this Centre will be available for epileptics and spastics.

11 Spastics are crippled to such a degree as to merit registration under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, 1 of whom is employed in the Workshops for Blind and Disabled Persons and 4 attend the pastime handicraft class. There are 4 males and 7 females registered as spastics under Section 29. None of those registered are in welfare accommodation or in special homes.

Home visiting is done in special cases.

32 epileptics are known to the Authority and the table below gives details of these cases:—

EPILEPTICS

	Total number known to Authority	Registered as handicapped persons under Section 29 of National Assistance Act 1948	In Epileptic Colonies	In residential accommodation provided under Part III of National Assistance Act 1948
Males	13	5	2	—
Females	19	4	2	2
Totals ...	32	9	4	2

BLIND PERSONS

The tables below indicate the new registrations of partially sighted and blind persons and the incidence during the year of this disability due to cataract and glaucoma:—

BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

1. NUMBERS ON THE REGISTER

	BLIND			PARTIALLY SIGHTED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Numbers on register at 1.1.55	87	91	178	14	7	21
Numbers added to register during year.....	6	9	15	4	1	5
Numbers on register at 31.12.55	85	90	175	18	8	26

2. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Form B.D. 8 recommended:				
(a) No treatment:				
Blind persons	4	2	—	4
Partially-sighted persons.....	1	—	—	2
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical):				
Blind persons	3	1	—	1
Partially-sighted persons.....	1	—	—	1
Number of cases at (b) above which, on follow-up action, had received treatment: Blind Persons	1	1	—	1

During the year no cases of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants were notified.

For the information contained in this Section and that relating to Epileptics and Spastics, I am indebted to the Chief Officer of Welfare Services.

Notifications of Birth

The table below gives details of all births notified during the year occurring in the home, or in Institutions, and gives the total number of births finally attributable to Warrington after outward transfer of births attributable to other Authorities. This figure of attributable notified births does not necessarily coincide with the number of attributable registered births supplied by the Registrar-General.

	Domiciliary										Institutional						Totals										
	Live Births						Still Births		Total Births		Live Births						Still Births		Total Births								
	Pre-mature			Mature			Total			Pre-mature			Mature			Total			Pre-mature			Mature			Total		
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Births notified as occurring in Warrington	21	21	295	262	316	283				47	75	558	497	605	572				68	96	853	759	921	855			
Births occurring outside Warrington attributable to Warrington (Inward transfers)	—	—	—	—	—	—				1	—	37	25	38	25				1	—	37	25	38	25		1	—
Total of all births notified.....	21	21	295	262	316	283				48	75	595	522	643	597				69	96	890	784	959	880		17	35
Births occurring in Warrington attributable to other Authorities (Outward Transfers).....	—	1	2	2	2	3				21	28	255	240	276	268				21	29	257	242	278	271		6	12
Total births attributable to Warrington	21	20	293	260	314	280				27	47	340	282	367	329				48	67	633	542	681	609		11	23

Services under the National Health Service Act

SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

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SECTION 22

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

GENERAL

The service has been continued on the same lines as has been previously reported. Since the accommodation available is in rented Church premises, the scope of the work which could be carried out is necessarily limited. There is very urgent need for the provision of the proposed central Clinic, and until this provision can be made, further development in the service is impossible.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SERVICES

Attendances at the Local Health Authority's ante-natal clinic during the year were as follows:—

Number of expectant mothers attending	1239
Number who had not previously attended any clinic during current pregnancy	1175
Total number of attendances made.....	1872

These figures include a large number of patients who attended once only and who are then booked for hospital confinement and are referred to hospital ante-natal clinics, and they also include patients from the areas of Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils.

One post-natal session is held each week at the same time as an ante-natal clinic with a consultant obstetrician in attendance. Mothers confined at home are encouraged to attend this clinic for a post-natal examination about six weeks after confinement. During the year 52 women attended as compared with 57 in 1954. It should not be forgotten that patients who have booked a doctor should receive their post-natal examination from him, but attendances generally for post-natal examination are most unsatisfactory.

Despite the efforts of midwives and health visitors, young mothers do not seem to appreciate the importance of post-natal examination.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

A special Premature Baby Nurse has not yet been appointed, as it has not been possible to find a suitable person desiring this type of work. This work has been carried out very competently by the midwives of the Authority, and the result of the year's work in this field is very gratifying.

During 1955, 41 premature infants were born at home to Warrington mothers compared with 32 in 1954. The following table gives details of their subsequent progress.

The total number of premature infants born in the area during 1955 was 116 compared with 131 born during 1954.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME TO WARRINGTON MOTHERS

Weight at Birth	Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Grand Total
	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	
3-lb. 4-oz. or less	2	2	—	3	1	1	5
Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz. ...	2	—	2	6	1	5	8
Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz. ...	6	—	6	2	—	1	8
Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz. ...	16	—	16	4	—	4	20
TOTALS	26	2	24	15	2	11	41

As the following table shows, 16 premature infants died during 1955. This means that 7·8 per cent of the 116 premature infants born during the year died within a year. Only 2·3 per cent of full-term babies died before reaching the age of one year.

DEATHS OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Principal certified cause of death	Under 24 hours	Days				Months				Total
		1-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Prematurity ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anencephalus ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Abnormalities...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Congenital Heart Disease...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Adema	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	9	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	16

CHILD WELFARE

GENERAL

The Welfare Centres continued to operate as in previous years, and all are held in hired Church premises, which has necessarily restricted the activities which could be carried out. The only development which has been possible during the year was the introduction of a Toddlers' Clinic once a week at the Orford Infant Welfare Centre.

The Centres being operated at the end of the year were as follows:

Bewsey Adult School, Folly Lane, Bewsey

Toddlers' Clinic. Tuesday 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon. (By appointment).

Welfare Centre. Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Cairo Street Chapel Schoolroom

Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Orford Congregational Church, Festival Avenue, Orford.

Toddlers' Clinic. Thursday 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon. (By appointment).

Welfare Centre. Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Parochial Hall, Lindley Avenue, Latchford

Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Details of the attendances at these Infant Welfare Centres, and at the two Toddlers' Clinics are given below:

1. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name of Centre	No. of sessions held per month	No. of children who attended during year	First attendances of children aged		Medical Consultations		Total attendances of children	
			Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.
Bewsey	8	478	147	109	317	47	1710	464
Cairo St. ...	8	620	327	60	597	106	2609	359
Orford	8	625	202	288	525	81	2058	609
Lindley Ave.	4	285	129	10	423	43	1725	277
TOTALS	28	2008	805	467	1862	277	8102	1709

Of the 2,008 children examined by medical officers, 55 were found to have defects or conditions which were referred for treatment; and details are given below:

Hernia	3	Phimosis	8
Eyes.....	9	Naevus	1
Feet and Legs	7	Miscellaneous.....	2
Ear, Nose & Throat...	5	Teeth	20

2. TODDLERS' CLINICS

No. of Sessions held	No. of appointments made	No. of toddlers who attended	No. of revisits by toddlers	Total No. of attendances made	No. referred for treatment
87	671	426	48	474	18

Of the 18 toddlers referred for treatment, one was referred to the Consultant Surgeon, three to the Consultant Ophthalmologist, five to the Orthopaedic Specialist, three for dental treatment, and six to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

DENTAL CARE

The Dental Service during the year has been handicapped by first the illness, and then resignation of the Principal Dental Officer, resulting in there being only one Dental Officer working for most of the year to handle all the work of the School Dental Service, and the care of mothers and young children. At the end of the year an appointment had been made to the senior post, and the gentleman appointed does not take up his duties until February. Accommodation precludes the appointment of more than two Dentists to work for the Authority, and much needed extension in this service will be delayed until the provision of accommodation in the new clinic.

From the tables below giving details of inspection and treatment it will be seen that only one case found on inspection to require treatment, had not been dealt with by the end of the year.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	31	29	29	19
Children under 5	75	75	74	74

	Ex-trac-tions	Fil-lings	Scal-ing & gum treat-ment	Cr'ns or Inlays	Silver Ni-trate treat-ment	Gen-eral Anaes-thetics	X-Rays	Dentures	
								Full	Part
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	60	9	8	—	—	15	—	2	5
Children under 5.....	85	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—

DAY NURSERIES

GENERAL

Owing to continued low attendance the Gough Avenue Day Nursery was closed in mid-June, and where nursery provision was still essential, vacancies were found in other Warrington Day Nurseries.

The Authority at the end of the year, therefore, had three Day Nurseries in operation providing accommodation for 155 children under the age of five years.

DAY NURSERY STATISTICS

1. ADMISSIONS

Day Nursery	Number of new applications for admission			Number of Children admitted		
	Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases	Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases
Haryngton Avenue ...	7	12	61	5	11	39
Gough Avenue	—	5	8	—	4	8
Orford Lane ...	3	24	82	3	19	31
Richmond Avenue ...	2	9	51	2	8	41

2. ATTENDANCES MADE AT DAY NURSERIES

(MONDAY TO FRIDAY)

Day Nursery	No. of attendances			No. of days open
	0—2 years	2—5 years	0—5 years	
Richmond Ave.	2762	5978	8740	255
Haryngton Ave.	3228	8735	11963	255
Orford Lane ...	3276	8073	11349	255
All Nurseries ...	9266	22786	32052	255

The table below gives the number of approved places in the two age groups at each Day Nursery, and the average daily attendances during the year. Saturday openings have, for obvious reasons, been disregarded in the calculation of the average daily attendances.

Day Nursery	0 to 2 years		2 to 5 years		0 to 5 years	
	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance
Richmond Ave.	20	10.83	35	23.44	55	34.27
Haryngton Ave.	14	12.66	36	34.26	50	46.92
Orford Lane ...	14	12.85	36	31.66	50	44.51
All Nurseries ...	48	36.33	107	89.74	155	125.01

There is one private nursery in the town registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Seventeen such cases were admitted to various homes during 1955 as compared with 10 in 1954. Close co-operation is maintained between the various homes to which the mothers are admitted and the Authority, in order to secure follow-up of the infants.

Included in the figure of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1955 are 151 visits to illegitimate children under one year, and 161 to those over one year old.

Priority in the allocation of nursery accommodation is given to the children of unmarried mothers who go out to work.

SECTION 23. MIDWIFERY

MIDWIVES PRACTISING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955

Midwives in hospitals vested in the Minister of Health ...	22
Midwives in private practice	2
Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority	9
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	1

The staff position remained unchanged during the year.

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

There were 601 domiciliary confinements reported and 1,199 institutional confinements during the year.

Midwives employed by the Authority attended 572 cases and midwives in private practice attended 29.

The details are as follows:—

DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENTS

	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	TOTAL
Municipal Midwives ...	78	494	572
Independent Midwives ...	Nil	29	29
Hospital Midwives ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	78	523	601

MEDICAL AID

Medical aid was summoned by midwives in 67 domiciliary cases, including 36 cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act. The Authority is liable for the payment of the practitioners' fees in the other 31 cases.

ANALGESIA

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer analgesia, trilene, gas and air and pethidine, in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board. At the end of the year all midwives were equipped for trilene administration.

The table below gives details of analgesics administered to Warrington mothers confined at home during the year, by municipal midwives:—

	When doctor was not present at delivery	When doctor was present at delivery	TOTAL
Gas and Air	310	93	403
Pethidine	253	86	339
Trilene	10	2	12

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

15 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified: 10 were hospital cases and 5 cases occurred in domiciliary practice.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year. In neither case was the infant's vision impaired.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

A free issue of maternity outfits is made in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions, namely, to those patients whose confinement will be conducted under the National Health Service arrangement. 621 such outfits were issued during the year.

VISITS PAID BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

	For Ante- natal Care	During Puerper- ium period	After 14th day (for post-natal care)	To Pupils' Cases	For Other Reasons	TOTAL
As Midwife...	470	985	25	175	293	1948
As Maternity Nurse ...	3361	5545	110	2049	148	11213
Emergency Visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3831	6530	135	2224	441	13161

MIDWIFERY TRAINING

The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives holds the Midwife Teachers Certificate and four Municipal Midwives are approved as district teachers for Part II Training for the Central Midwives Board Certificate.

The pupil midwives are attached to the Warrington General Hospital which is an approved Training School.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES

The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives attended a Course for Supervisors and two midwives attended a Post-Graduate Course during the year.

SECTION 24. HEALTH VISITING

STAFF

At 1st January, 1955, the staff consisted of:—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor. 1 Whole-time Health Visitor.
- 11 Health Visitors/School Nurses. 1 Clinic Nurse.
- 2 Student Health Visitors were appointed during the year.

There were no resignations during the year.

Staff at 31st December, 1955

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor. 11 Health Visitors/School Nurses.
- 1 Whole-time Health Visitor. 1 Clinic Nurse.
- 2 Student Health Visitors.

This shows a deficiency of one full-time Health Visitor and three Health Visitors/School Nurses on the basis of the proposed staff approved by the Minister of Health, excluding the Clinic Nurse, but it is hoped that the two Student Health Visitors at present in training will qualify as Health Visitors and thus reduce the deficiency by two.

TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS

Two student Health Visitors who were appointed under the Authority's scheme in 1955 were attending an approved training course at the end of the year.

HEALTH VISITORS' DUTIES

During the year, Health Visitors worked on the same lines as previously, more emphasis continuing to be paid to the care of the whole family, as distinct from young children only. In addition, Health Visitors have been gradually assuming duties in the prevention, care, and after-care of tuberculosis, assisting the Tuberculosis Visitor in cases on their districts, since the amount of work required by the tuberculosis service was too great for one whole-time worker.

The experiment whereby one Health Visitor was attached to a partnership practice was discontinued, since it was clear that it was more satisfactory for Health Visitors to work on districts, than to attempt to attach them to individual practices. The attachment of this one Health Visitor to the practice did show that general practitioners' greatest social problems lie in the care of the chronic sick and aged, and the experiment had results in increasing mutual esteem. I am greatly indebted to the practitioners who co-operated in this experiment.

In the next year, it is intended to transfer all work in connection with tuberculosis to Health Visitors, with the impending resignation of the whole-time Tuberculosis Visitor, thus increasing the sphere of activities of the Health Visitor within the family as a whole.

Work in connection with problem families has continued on the same lines as previously. No formula can be laid down for this work, and no statistical results can ever be produced. It is found that, by continuous attention, the level of these families can be materially raised. The meeting of Designated Officers is held once a month, in accordance with the Home Office Circular, the Children's Officer being the Co-ordinating Officer, and acting as Secretary to the meeting, and the Medical Officer of Health being Chairman. While the Committee was primarily set up to deal with child neglect, this usually means also dealing with problem families, and this Committee has served a very useful purpose as a medium of exchange of information and co-ordination of activities. Since the Committee was set up some six years ago, results have been achieved, but they have been slow and unspectacular. I would like to pay tribute to the Children's Officer, who has co-ordinated the activities of this Committee.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS

Visits to expectant mothers: First visits ...						418	
Other visits ...						262	
							680
Visits to children under one year of age: First visits						1227	
Other visits						8118	
							9345
Visits to children aged 1 to 2 years...						...	3966
" " " " 2 to 5 " ...						...	6338
" " Tuberculous Households						...	260
Visits to other cases:							
Infectious Diseases cases						417	
After-care Cases						38	
Old People						279	
Cancer Survey						115	
Special Visits						575	
							1424
TOTAL						...	22013

SECTION 25. HOME NURSING

STAFF

At 1st January, 1955, the staff consisted of:—

- 1 Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.
- 11 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 3 Part-time Home Nurses.

Resignations

- 3 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 1 Part-time Home Nurse.

Appointments

- 4 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 1 Part-time Home Nurse.

At 31st December, 1955, the staff consisted of:—

- 1 Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.
- 12 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 3 Part-time Home Nurses.

ORGANISATION

The Home Nursing Service continued to work on the same lines as in previous years. At the end of the year much greater difficulty was being experienced in obtaining staff, and suitably qualified and experienced staff has proved completely unobtainable. It is felt that some system of 'In-Service' training might materially help the present position. Formerly, Warrington was a Training Home for the Queen's Institute, but this was withdrawn owing to lack of students. Lately there have been requests received for training, but when arrangements were suggested whereby the candidate would have to leave Warrington for instruction, the training was declined. It is considered that if training facilities were available, it would, to some extent, assist in the recruitment of staff, and in addition, would assist in the maintenance of a high standard of nursing technique, since the training of students on the district is one of the surest ways of encouraging trained staff to keep up-to-date.

A project to establish a small Health Centre of the Branch Surgery type in the Orford neighbourhood unit was under consideration at the end of the year, and it is proposed to include in the plan two flats for nurses working that area, since the distance of this large housing estate from the Central Nurses' Home wastes considerable time and energy when nurses have to cycle there and back twice a day in all kinds of weather.

Much of the work of the Home Nurses continues to be concerned with the care of the chronic sick and aged. Accommodation for this class of patient in the local hospitals remains very inadequate, even though further beds have been made available by the Regional Hospital Board during the year. The combination of the use of the Home Nursing Service and the Domestic Help Service makes it possible to manage these patients at home. In addition, the service for the provision and laundering of draw sheets of incontinent patients has made it possible to manage these patients at home, when otherwise hospitalisation would have been essential.

Much of the time of Home Nurses is taken up with visits for the purpose of giving injections only. During the year under review, 1,542 cases received 43,855 visits solely for the purpose of receiving an injection of some sort. No nursing procedure of any type was carried out. In addition, 347 patients made 2,249 visits to the Clinic held at the Nurses' Home, also for the sole purpose of receiving injections. It will be seen, therefore, that well over half the work of the Home Nursing Service is concerned with the routine function of injections.

No special service has been established for the home nursing of sick children, but sick children are dealt with as a routine matter in the course of the service. Further extension on this line is impossible until further staff is available.

CASES ATTENDED

The tables below give details of the numbers and types of cases attended, the disposal of cases, and visits paid, by Home Nurses during the year:

Type of Case	No. of cases on Books at 1/1/55	No. of cases added to books during year	No. of cases on books at end of year
Medical	274	1352	307
Surgical	58	369	39
Infectious Diseases	3	112	4
Tuberculosis	17	128	30
Maternal Complications... ..	2	39	2
Casual	—	—	—
Others	1	94	4
TOTALS	355	2094	386

Of the total of 2094 new cases attended during the year 191 were under 5 years of age, and 777 were over 65 years of age.

2449 cases were attended during the year. The table below gives details of the disposal of the 2063 cases removed from the books during the year.

Type of Case	Patients Convalescent	Patients Died	Patients sent to hospital	Patients removed from books for other causes
Medical ...	880	160	150	130
Surgical... ..	306	15	35	31
Infectious Diseases ...	84	9	14	4
Tuberculosis ...	70	2	20	23
Maternal Complications	34	—	5	—
Casual	—	—	—	—
Others	85	1	2	3
TOTALS ...	1459	187	226	191

VISITS PAID

Home Nurses made a total of 73,416 visits to all cases during the year. Details of the numbers of visits paid to the various types of case are given below:

To medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	51,287
To surgical cases	...	...	...	...	...	10,682
To cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	1,282
To cases of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	9,226
To cases of maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	333
To other cases	...	...	...	...	...	606

SECTION 26. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres, and at schools, and also by general practitioners by arrangement with the Authority.

The table on page 49 gives an analysis by ages of the children immunised. This shows a slight decrease in the numbers receiving primary immunisation. The more marked fall in the secondary immunisation numbers is mainly due to a changed routine school medical inspection policy, the eight-year old group being examined instead of the eleven year old group.

A Diphtheria Immunisation Publicity Campaign was held in the town during the Spring on lines similar to the one conducted during 1954, in which cinemas, libraries and pharmacists' shops assisted by displaying publicity material. The general practitioners of the town readily co-operated in this campaign, and the local press rendered invaluable assistance by their ready publication of articles throughout the weeks of the Campaign.

The table below gives details of primary and secondary immunisation carried out during the year by the Local Health Authority medical staff, and by private practitioners:—

	Performed by		Totals
	Local Health Authority	Private Practitioners	
Primary	866	252	1118
Secondary	664	52	716

The table on page 49, which shows the immunisation state, gives at the foot the immunity index of the child population. In accordance with the figures returned to the Ministry of Health this immunity index is based on the numbers of children who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before the 31st December, 1955, whether the last complete course was primary or reinforcement. From this it will be seen that the immunity index for children under one year of age is lamentably low, and the immunity index for the total child population of 45·99% leaves much to be desired.

Although there is a slight improvement in the immunisation state, it is still far from the ideal of 75% of the population protected, the figure required to prevent an epidemic outbreak of diphtheria. Until something approaching this figure is reached there is no room for public complacency.

WHOOPING COUGH INOCULATION

Inoculations have been given at Infant Welfare Centres and vaccine has been supplied by the Authority to general practitioners wishing to carry out the inoculation.

The numbers inoculated continue to increase, and 605 were completed during the year, the age distributions being given in the following table:

PRIMARY INOCULATIONS

Year of birth	Number of children inoculated
1943	—
1944	1
1945	—
1946	1
1947	2
1948	1
1949	4
1950	16
1951	8
1952	7
1953	44
1954	456
1955	65
TOTAL ...	605

Performed by Local Health Authority	365
Performed by Private Practitioners	240
	<hr/>
TOTAL	605
	<hr/>

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Public apathy regarding vaccination is still very apparent. The following table shows the trend over the past few years:

Year	Number of primary vaccinations
1950	495
1951	491
1952	453
1953	539
1954	441
1955	424

The number of children under one year of age vaccinated during the year was 361, which represents only 28% protection of children born alive during the year.

The great increase in world traffic brings with it an increased risk of smallpox being introduced into the country. This town, with its proximity to large seaports and aerodromes, should not neglect the protection afforded by vaccination.

The numbers vaccinated in 1955 are given below:—

	Age at date of vaccination					
	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated ...	359	13	14	7	31	424
Number re-vaccinated	2	—	4	13	94	113

VACCINATIONS

	Performed by	
	Local Health Authority	Private Practitioners
Vaccinations	150	274
Re-vaccinations ...	2	111

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED IN AGE GROUPS

Year of Birth	Year of Primary Immunisation												Number of children in each age group immunised at any time up to 31st December, 1955		Number of children given reinforcing injection in 1955		
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Totals in Age Groups		Age at 31st December 1954	
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	72	Under 1 yr.	1	
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	510	617	1—2 yrs.	—	
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	483	80	644	2—3 yrs.	1	
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	439	95	34	661	3—4 yrs.	1	
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	513	68	52	23	700	4—5 yrs.	2	
														2694	Total und. 5 yrs.	5	
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	534	98	34	29	93	835	5—6 yrs.	201	
1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	464	163	45	14	102	180	1003	6—7 yrs.	337	
1948	—	—	—	—	—	23	525	104	39	24	68	205	25	1013	7—8 yrs.	55	
1947	—	—	—	—	15	611	153	34	23	79	192	29	3	1139	8—9 yrs.	11	
1946	—	—	—	17	480	180	96	35	65	147	30	3	—	1053	9—10 yrs.	3	
1945	—	—	2	476	84	44	94	39	102	16	3	2	—	862	10—11 yrs.	3	
1944	—	20	444	112	30	50	81	69	30	3	4	2	56	901	11—12 yrs.	62	
1943	112	675	178	30	17	72	26	19	10	2	15	25	42	1223	12—13 yrs.	39	
1942	434	174	88	14	3	151	3	2	—	12	14	18	—	913	13—14 yrs.	—	
1941	154	166	35	23	218	136	4	—	3	14	2	—	—	755	14—15 yrs.	—	
Born before 1941	1737	609	285	77	390	301	27	34	9	7	2	—	—	9697	Total 5 to 15 yrs.	711	
														3478	15 yrs. or over	—	
															TOTAL	716	
Annual Total	2437	1644	1032	749	1237	1568	1044	847	1022	1053	966	1152	1118	15869	Total No. of Children who completed a full Course of immunisation since 1943		
Registrar General's estimate of Child Population, June, 1955												Immunity Index		Under 1 year		—	5.87%
														1 to 4 years		—	49.44%
														5 to 14 years		—	48.56%
														Under 15 years		—	45.99%
														Total child population		—	
																19200	

SECTION 27. AMBULANCE SERVICE

AREA

The Authority's service continued to provide a complete cover for the County Borough and, under agency arrangements, for the contiguous parts of Lancashire and Cheshire, although at the close of the year it was anticipated that, in response to a request from this Authority, Cheshire County Council would make their own arrangements for transportation of infectious cases to give much needed relief to the Warrington service from these emergency calls.

JOURNEYS

The details regarding the number of journeys, total mileage, and numbers of patients carried are shown on page 52, from which it can be seen that the improvement in general administration has continued, stimulated by the introduction of radio control towards the end of the year.

The table headed "Monthly Summary" shows that the number of calls were reduced by 304 on the previous year, although 2,884 more patients were carried, and 5,393 more miles were run than during 1954. The increase is accounted for solely by increased work in the agency areas of Lancashire and Cheshire. In the case of Lancashire, 83 more journeys were performed, 4,355 more patients were carried, and 8,305 more miles were run than in 1954, and in the case of Cheshire the respective increases were 154, 305 and 2,580. Although increased agency area commitments usually mean longer journeys with relatively fewer patients, the overall improvement in operation is shown by the following comparative figures for the last four years:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Average number of patients per ambulance journey	1.86	1.94	2.39	2.66
Average number of patients per car journey	1.60	1.90	2.09	2.61
Average number of patients per journey—all vehicles	1.89	2.10	2.51	2.63

The figures for Warrington cases only, show even more clearly the improvement in operation, for although 1,660 less journeys were performed and 5,457 less miles were run, only 783 less patients were carried.

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Average number of patients per ambulance journey	2.05	2.16	2.69	2.71
Average number of patients per car journey	1.67	2.00	2.20	3.04
Average number of patients per journey—all vehicles	1.89	2.10	2.51	2.86

It will be seen from these figures that emphasis has been placed on increased and more economical use of sitting-case cars for purely local journeys, the majority of which are for the purpose of transporting routine cases for attendance at hospital out-patient Departments.

The introduction of radio control in the latter part of the year simplified considerably the problem of better use of sitting-case cars for purely local journeys, and made it possible to keep these cars on the road for longer periods. A full year's operation of radio control will show a more marked improvement in the operation of the service for purely local journeys. It is obvious, however, that an ambulance service which has the benefit of radio control can no longer satisfactorily use as a criterion of efficiency, a figure which is based on the number of patients carried per journey, since the number of journeys will fall rapidly when one remembers that the definition of a journey is the time between a vehicle leaving the depot and returning to the depot. The criterion of efficiency in a radio-operated service should obviously be the number of miles run per patient, and consequently, in future tables, this criterion will be used.

RADIO CONTROL

Towards the end of the year the Local Health Authority, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, introduced radio control as a permanent feature of the service after a trial period of some 3 or 4 months. It was obvious that if radio control were to give a maximum benefit to the service its use should be controlled by whole-time operators, and the Authority, therefore, increased the establishment of the Ambulance Service by 4 shift leaders appointed specifically for the day-to-day operation of the radio transmitter and the assignment of journeys to drivers and their vehicles. In addition, the Authority increased the complement of driver/attendants by 1 whole-time driver. The establishment is now, therefore, 1 Ambulance Officer, 4 Shift Leaders and 20 whole-time Driver/Attendants. Prior to this increase in establishment, and without radio control, the staff were insufficient to meet the increasing demands on the service, but it is hoped that efficient use of radio control will, as it should, remove the need for increased staff or an increased vehicle fleet, unless the demands on the service in future years become exorbitant.

Although it was possible to observe carefully the effect of radio control on the operation of the service for only two months of the year, it was found that the planning of journeys was greatly simplified, and this had a marked effect on the number of patients per car journey, particularly in respect of Warrington calls.

VEHICLES

The ambulance fleet at present comprises 5 ambulances, 1 dual-purpose vehicle and 2 sitting-case cars. Two of the ambulances are old and require replacement, and provision was made for the replacement of one ambulance during 1955. Delay was, however, experienced in delivery of the vehicle, and this meant that the old ambulance had to be maintained on the road, resulting in uneconomical use.

Four of the vehicles have now been repainted with the new colour scheme initiated by the Authority during 1954.

MAINTENANCE

The Corporation Transport Department continued to carry out the routine maintenance and inspection with much of the resultant repair work, and the ready co-operation of this Department has enabled repairs and maintenance to be carried out with a minimum of time, thus preventing depletion of the fleet for any unnecessary period.

The system of cleaning and day-to-day maintenance of vehicles by ambulance personnel continued during the year, and has undoubtedly resulted in an improvement in the general standard of cleanliness and fitness of the vehicles.

PERSONNEL

In November the staff, as pointed out in the comments under radio control, was increased by 5 (4 Shift Leaders and 1 Driver/Attendant) in an effort to cope with the increasing demands made on the service.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Two cases were carried by rail during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE—1955

		No. of Journeys	No. of patients carried	No. of Emergency calls	Distance Run: Miles
Warrington:	Ambulance	3739	10170	950	35318
	Car	3059	9300	205	37671
Lancashire:	Ambulance	1049	3974	143	9650
	Car	1441	2623	9	13540
Cheshire:	Ambulance	881	984	200	9151
	Car	104	110	17	1251
Other:	Ambulance	25	26	12	313
	Car	9	8	—	171
TOTALS:	Ambulance	5694	15154	1305	54432
	Car	4613	12041	231	51633
GRAND TOTALS		10307	27195	1536	107065

MONTHLY SUMMARY

Month	No. of calls		No. of patients		No. of Emergencies Ambulance only	Distance	
	Ambulance	Car	Ambulance	Car		Ambulance	Car
Jan. ...	638	267	1650	586	120	5988	3158
Feb.	427	362	1100	860	89	3581	3641
Mar.	550	431	1449	1149	108	4950	4607
April	543	329	1105	864	126	5348	3994
May	482	396	1403	1103	112	4744	5124
June...	421	404	1422	1038	88	4207	4858
July	440	389	1147	1123	122	4796	4403
Aug.	445	397	716	990	114	3675	4691
Sept.	407	433	1480	1132	94	3865	4830
Oct.	392	402	1089	1012	95	4136	4190
Nov.	482	408	1445	1104	111	4771	4811
Dec....	467	395	1148	1080	126	4371	4326
Totals	5694	4613	15154	12041	1305	54432	52633

ABORTIVE CALLS

There was some improvement during the year in the number of wasted journeys in connection with the attendance of patients at Out-Patient Departments of hospitals, and although there are still a considerable number of abortive calls, it is hoped that this improvement will continue to avoid waste of public money, and unnecessary application of wasted effort. In this connection the public can help considerably by co-operating to the full with both the Hospital Service and the Ambulance Service by notifying the Ambulance Station when they are unable to attend the hospital. It would also help if the public realised that with a busy ambulance service, even with radio control, it is not possible always for a vehicle to appear at a precise time, either to take them to an Out-Patient Department or to pick them up after they have been seen at the Department, but every effort is made to be as punctual as possible.

SUMMARY

There is still no sign of an overall reduction in the demands made on the Ambulance Service, although the numbers of patients transported to and from hospital Out-Patient Departments show signs of a welcome fall. In the latter part of the year this fall was undoubtedly due to the co-operation of the Hospital Service in ensuring that, so far as possible, transport is only provided where the need arises.

SECTION 28.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis has been dealt with as a single problem in the "General Public Health Services Section" of the report, embracing prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

The after-care of the tuberculous receives careful consideration by medical, nursing and welfare staff of the Department.

A new development during the year was a modification of the Authority's proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, which enabled the Authority to make arrangements with the local branch of the British Red Cross Society to assist in the care and after-care of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The Authority makes an annual grant to this local branch to assist them in their work of providing periods of convalescence in suitable cases, providing clothing and blankets, and rendering financial assistance in deserving cases.

HEALTH EDUCATION

In Health Education the main emphasis has again been on personal teaching in the homes by various sections of the Local Health Authority's staff. The work has been supplemented by posters and by lectures to interested bodies.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

There was a further increase in the demand for articles on loan during the year, there being 443 articles of sick-room equipment lent to 303 patients during the year under review as compared with 354 articles lent to 270 patients during 1954.

SECTION 29. DOMESTIC HELP

GENERAL

During 1955 the service dealt with a greater number of cases than at any time since its inception. The increase in the number of cases from 366 to 395 is, however, accounted for solely by an increase in the number of cases in the chronic sick and aged category. This is inevitable in a population which has a high percentage of people in the upper age limits. How great has been the demand for the service from the chronic sick and aged is shown by the figures below, which express as a percentage of the total number of cases, those cases in this category.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Percentage of total cases represented by chronic sick and aged cases ...	72·4	77·4	75·0	78·8	82·5

The Domestic Help Service can aid considerably the pressure on hospitals by giving, in conjunction with the Home Nursing Service, care and attention to the chronic sick and aged in their homes, and it is inevitable that the numbers requiring this service will increase. It is regrettable, however, that the increase in this category has not been accompanied by an increase in maternity cases supplied with the service; indeed the reverse is the case, and as will be seen from the figures quoted below, the number of maternity cases over the past 5 years has dropped from 10·4% of the total cases to 3·8% of the total cases.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Percentage of total cases represented by maternity cases ...	10·4	7·0	8·0	5·4	3·8

Undoubtedly, domestic help can be a considerable boon to mothers who have home confinements, and the Council's scale of assessment is reasonable and gives undoubted relief to those whose household income and expenses merit it. An all-out drive to increase the number of maternity cases is undoubtedly needed.

It would only be possible, of course, to increase maternity cases at the same time as chronic sick and aged inevitably increase, by an expansion of the service, resulting in a greater establishment of Home Helps. There would appear to me to be a need for such an expansion. At the end of the year, there were 43 domestic helps working an average of 35 hours per week.

ORGANISATION

Visits for the purpose of assessing the need in each particular case, and for supervising the work of the Domestic Helps continue to be made to householders regularly.

STATISTICS

The following tables give the details of the numbers and types of cases attended, and the visits paid by Home Helps during the year. The visits are shown in the periods corresponding to those for which figures have been prepared for submission on monthly reports to the Authority's Health Committee.

	Total cases dealt with during year	Total visits	Cases on Books at 31st December, 1955	
			Paid	Free
Chronic Sick & Aged	326	18169	245	1
Tuberculosis	8	322	4	—
Acute Illness	34	746	10	—
Mothers with young children ...	12	688	5	—
Maternity	15	135	—	—
TOTALS	395	20060	264	1

This shows an increase of 29 cases on the previous year, with an increase of 3,567 visits paid.

The schedule below shows the number of monthly visits paid:—

Period	No. of weeks	Sick and Aged	Tuberculosis	Acute Illness	Mothers with young children	Maternity	Grand Total	Average visits per week
1.1.55 to 30.1.55	4	1303	23	68	42	20	1456	364
31.1.55 to 27.2.55	4	1353	25	53	44	28	1503	375
28.2.55 to 27.3.55	4	1432	24	61	43	11	1571	393
28.3.55 to 1.5.55	5	1655	33	65	59	2	1814	363
2.5.55 to 29.5.55	4	1410	31	57	64	12	1574	394
30.5.55 to 26.6.55	4	1332	38	51	57	36	1514	378
27.6.55 to 31.7.55	5	1672	38	66	58	19	1853	371
1.8.55 to 28.8.55	4	1293	21	65	46	6	1431	358
29.8.55 to 2.10.55	5	1841	30	71	62	—	2004	401
3.10.55 to 30.10.55	4	1590	20	60	53	1	1724	431
31.10.55 to 27.11.55	4	1563	17	46	60	—	1686	421
28.11.55 to 31.12.55	5	1725	22	83	100	—	1930	386
TOTALS ...	52	18169	322	746	688	135	20060	386

Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1955 43

Visits paid by Organiser and by Home Help Visitor:—

To Home Helps and potential Home Helps 102

To patients' homes 1383

OBSERVATIONS

The concentration of effort for the most part on one category of the population is somewhat disturbing. By a modification two years ago of the scale of assessment the Council hoped that, by giving greater relief to the middle income groups of the population, greater use would be made of this service by households affected with acute illness, by mothers with young children, and for home confinement cases, but unfortunately, this has not been the case. The increase in the home confinement grant, which it was hoped would stimulate demand for this service from home confinement cases, has not produced the desired effect. Until, therefore, there is an even more intensive propaganda campaign by medical officers, health visitors, midwives and home nurses, the service will not be used for such short-term cases.

SECTION 51. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

GENERAL SURVEY

There was no change during the year in the service administered by the Authority and the Staff position remained unchanged.

There was some improvement in the position regarding vacancies in hospitals for cases of both mental illness and mental deficiency.

The following tables give details of the work performed by this service during the year where specific action was taken under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and Mental Deficiency Acts. The tables do not include the many cases in which advice or assistance was given or referred to other voluntary or statutory bodies was made, which required no specific action under these Acts.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

1. PARTICULARS OF CASES ASCERTAINED DURING 1955

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Cases at 31st December, ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with." Action taken on reports by:				
(i) Local Education Authority on children:				
1. While at school or liable to attend school	5	3	—	—
2. On leaving Special schools	—	—	—	1
3. On leaving ordinary schools	1	—	—	—
(ii) Police or by Courts	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other sources	—	—	1	—
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at the 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground:	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b) ...	1	—	1	—
Total number of cases reported during the year	7	3	2	1

2. DISPOSAL OF CASES

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number:				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	6	3	—	1
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Place of Safety" ...	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Institutions ...	—	—	1	—
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number:				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	—	—
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—
(c) Numbers of cases awaiting vacancies in Mental Deficiency Institutions at 31st December, 1955	11	—	—	—
(d) Numbers attending Occupation Centre	15	8	4	2
(e) Total cases on Register:				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	25	17	24	13
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	—
(iii) Admitted to Hospitals ...	—	12	32	42
(iv) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	9	12
(f) Cases ceasing to be under community care, died, removed from area, or lost sight of... ..	—	1	—	—

HOME VISITS TO MENTAL DEFECTIVES

To cases under Statutory Supervision	387
„ „ „ Voluntary Supervision	88
For report on home circumstances for purposes of Section II ...	45
For progress reports	37
To cases on holiday from institutions	29
Total ...	<u>586</u>

OCCUPATION CENTRE

The number of defectives on the register increased steadily during the year, and at the end of the year there were 50 children attending, compared with 37 at the end of 1954. It became necessary, therefore, to increase the Staff by one unqualified Assistant Supervisor Guide in February, to meet the needs of the Centre.

The defectives attending the Centre are provided with hot mid-day meals from the Civic Restaurant, and one part-time assistant is employed to assist in serving the meals.

The majority of the Warrington children who attend the Centre are conveyed to and from their homes by ambulance.

The following table gives details of cases attending, and average daily attendance during the year:—

CASES ATTENDING AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

Warrington cases ... ..	...	...	...	...	28
Lancashire County Council cases	...	...	...	...	13
Cheshire County Council cases	...	...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	...	...	50
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	787
Average daily attendance	...	...	...	...	40·3

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT

1. ASCERTAINMENT OF CASES

Source of notification	Males	Females	Total
General medical practitioners	18	26	44
Hospitals and Clinics	33	38	71
Police Authorities	18	6	24
General Public	7	18	25
Other Corporation Departments	—	2	2
Other sources	—	1	1
TOTALS	76	91	167

2. DISPOSAL OF CASES

Mode of disposal	Males	Females	Total
Admitted to hospital as:			
(a) Observation cases	55	64	119
(b) Voluntary patients	19	24	43
(c) Temporary patients	—	1	1
(d) Certified patients	2	2	4
TOTALS	76	91	167

3. SUBSEQUENT DISPOSAL OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS FOR OBSERVATION

Mode of disposal	Males	Females	Total
Accepted treatment as voluntary patients	14	19	33
Certified	19	24	43
Discharged	9	5	14
Died	1	—	1
Pending disposal	2	1	3
TOTALS	45	49	94

Cases admitted direct to mental hospitals as voluntary patients	Male 47	Female 44	Total 91
--	------------	--------------	-------------

Twenty-five (10 male and 15 female) of the above 119 observation cases were persons not resident in the County Borough and subsequent disposal was not, therefore, notified to this Authority.

AFTER-CARE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM MENTAL HOSPITALS

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of visits or interviews	454	552	1006
Removed from care	39	63	102
Referred to: (a) general medical practitioners	62	87	149
(b) Psychiatrist or Clinic	51	46	97
Interviews with other agencies, Departments or employers.....	311	112	423

Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
TO THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PART I—GENERAL

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for the area is derived from deep wells in Bunter sandstone at Winwick and Houghton Green and boreholes at Newton Hollow, Foxhill, Frodsham, Cheshire and Forest Farm, Burtonwood, all of which are owned and controlled by the County Borough Council. Supplies are supplemented in bulk by Liverpool and Manchester Corporations.

- (1) The supply of the area and its several parts have been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (2) There is no significant plumbo-solvent action.
- (3) The well and borehole supplies are chlorinated. In addition the supply from Forest Farm is aerated. Treatment is afforded to the supplementary supplies by the Liverpool and Manchester authorities.
- (4) The whole of the built up area of the Borough has a piped supply to each house and no stand pipe supplies exist. Direct to houses: 22,906. Population: 79,770.

Routine sampling is undertaken by officials of the Water Department of the Local Authority and samples from each source of supply are submitted to the Public Analyst, J. G. Sherratt, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C. Fifty-four bacteriological and seventeen chemical samples were examined during the year.

Sanitary Inspectors submitted 2 samples of town's water for chemical and bacteriological examination, both of which were satisfactory.

The Water Engineer, T. Nisbet, Esq., B.Sc., has supplied the following analyses which are representative of each source of supply.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE WARRINGTON DOMESTIC SUPPLY

BACTERIOLOGICAL

	Houghton Green	Winwick	Newton Hollow	Foxhill	Forest Farm
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 37 deg. C in 48 hours	1	0	0	1	0
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 20/22 deg. C in 3 days	2	9	4	2	0
Probable number of coliform organisms per ml.	0	0	0	0	0
Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls.	0	0	0	0	0

CHEMICAL

	Houghton Green	Winwick	Newton Hollow	Foxhill	Forest Farm
Appearance		clear	and colourless		
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH	7·2	7·06	7·62	7·0	6·9
PARTS PER MILLION—					
Total solids	410	415	175	175	310
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as albumin- oid ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrites ...	Nil	Nil	Trace	Trace	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates ...	Nil	4	1·75	1·5	1·5
Chlorides as Cl	29	27	18	28	29
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27 deg. C.....	0·16	0·24	0·22	0·22	0·25
Total hardness	275	284	121	115·5	210·5
Temporary hardness...	181	148	104	100	204
Permanent hardness	94	136	17	15·5	6·5
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ...	181	148	104	100	204
Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Poisonous Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The Borough Engineer (J. Y. Hughes, Esq., M.I.C.E.), indicates that the Sankey Valley Sewerage Scheme was completed and brought into operation successfully in February, 1955, the Orford Avenue Pumping Station was brought into operation in September, 1955, and the old ejectors adjoining were put out of use.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is dealt with by the Cleansing and Salvage Department, controlled by Mr. W. Whitfield, the Cleansing Superintendent. He supplies the following information concerning the service.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Frequency of collection improved during the year so that most premises received a weekly visit.

The weights of refuse collected during 1955/56 were:

House refuse	...	...	...	...	...	22,302 tons
Trade refuse	...	...	...	...	...	1,174 tons

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse was disposed of entirely by controlled tipping. During June, 1955, the tip for "dead" material was passed by the Borough Surveyor to the control of the Cleansing Superintendent. This allowed much better control of the whole tip, by having more covering material available. This benefit was well indicated when an outbreak of crickets occurred—there were only odd ones on the newly tipped area, whereas earlier tipping was affected with pockets of moderate infestation.

The Bewsey tip was used throughout the year and is expected to last until the late Autumn of 1956.

SALVAGE

Collection of food waste from individual containers remaining at dwellings continued until March, 1955. The service became uneconomic and ceased when the Direction Order was withdrawn.

Intensive collection of other salvage, particularly waste paper and rags, commenced when the newly equipped depot was opened in September, 1955.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

The ten cinemas and one theatre in the Borough are now considered to provide good standards of repair, decoration and adequacy of sanitary accommodation for patrons and staff. Lighting, seating, ventilation and general cleanliness are considered to be of a high standard.

Twenty three inspections were made during the year by sanitary inspectors who are authorised officers for the purpose of Section 4 of the Cinematograph Act, 1909.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Seven formal samples of filling materials were submitted to the Slumberland (Research) Laboratories Ltd., Stockport, who are chemists designated as "prescribed analysts" for the purpose of the Act. All were satisfactory.

Three manufacturers of upholstered furniture and bedding materials are registered under the Act. There are no persons or premises engaged in the manufacture or storage of rag flock within the Borough.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

A total of 69 persons and premises were registered during the year as listed sellers of Part II poisons. All listed sellers have been visited during the year by the Inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. J. R. Dale. No sales from unauthorised premises were detected.

PET ANIMALS ACT

Eight premises were licensed as Pet Shops, and the premises and conditions under which animals are kept are considered satisfactory.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS

Three formal samples of feeding stuffs were submitted for analysis and proved genuine.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS AND REGULATIONS

Inspectors made 199 visits to food premises for the purposes of these Acts and Regulations and in 18 instances contraventions were recorded and dealt with informally.

PART II—FACTORIES

FACTORY ACTS 1937 AND 1948

The following tables record action taken with matters referred to the department by the factory inspector, and as a result of routine inspections by sanitary inspectors.

(1). INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	27	3	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	402	84	17	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excepting out-workers' premises)	16	—	—	—
TOTALS	445	87	18	—

(2). CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)...	1	—	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	20	17	—	18	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	21	17	—	19	—

One outworkers' premises was examined during the year occupied in connection with the making of wearing apparel.

PART III.—HOUSING

NUISANCE AND HOUSING DEFECTS

A total of 1,745 complaints was received at the Department during the year concerning the following matters:—

House disrepair and dampness	...	...	...	...	764
Storage of refuse	...	...	...	...	18
Closets	...	...	...	...	122
Drainage and sewers	...	...	...	...	357
Rodents	...	...	...	...	193
Vermin and insects	...	...	...	...	171
Animals	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	17
Fumes and smells	...	...	...	...	30
Paving	...	...	...	...	5
Noise	...	...	...	...	4
Water supply	...	...	...	...	5
Unwholesome dwellings	...	...	...	...	16
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	22
Miscellaneous matters	...	...	...	...	16

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of disrepair 1,988 informal and 778 statutory notices were served, and 1,319 informal notices and 812 statutory notices were complied with.

Thirty-one complaints and informations were submitted to the court relating to 17 properties at which requirements of notices had not been met. An abatement order was made in two instances, fines imposed in three instances, and the remainder were withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been completed between issue of summons and date of hearing. (See details of proceedings, page 102.)

Work was carried out in default at 20 houses at a cost of £247.

Thirty-six Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 were made and four undertakings not to relet were accepted. Forty-three dwelling houses were demolished during the year.

The Borough Surveyor (J. Y. Hughes, Esq.), indicates that it was necessary to take action about dangerous conditions in 56 houses.

The local authority's proposals for the clearance of unfit houses submitted to and approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in August, 1955, provide for the demolition of 1,401 houses.

Certificates of disrepair under the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act were issued in 9 cases and 2 were revoked on completion of the work.

Improvement grants were approved for 56 owner-occupiers and in 2 cases rented property.

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES DURING 1955

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Houses Demolished		Displaced during year	
	Unfit	Others	Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas—(Housing Act, 1936, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954)—				
(1) Land coloured pink and pink hatched yellow	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Land coloured grey	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas—				
(3) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 11, H.A., 1936.....	43	—	166	48

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED	Houses Closed Number	Persons Displaced during year
(4) Under S. 11, H.A., 1936, and Secs. 10(1) and 11(2), Local Govt. (Misc. Prov.) Act, 1953.....	5	20
(5) Under S.3(1) and 3(2), H.A., 1949	Nil	Nil
(6) Parts of buildings closed under S. 12, H.A., 1936.....	Nil	Nil

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED—	By Owner	By L.A.
(7) After informal action by local authority.....	818	—
(8) After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts.....	583	21
(b) Housing Act, 1936	Nil	Nil
(9) Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954...	Nil	Nil

D. ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES—	
(a) (i) By the Local Authority	283
(ii) By Other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons:	
(a) Private Enterprise	43
(b) Ministry of Works	Nil
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By the Local Authority	283
(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil

PART IV.

RODENT CONTROL AND DISINFESTATION

(Period March, 1955 — March, 1956)

SURVEY AND NOTIFICATION

Two hundred and sixteen complaints of rodent infestation were received at the Department during the period. Ninety nine local authority premises were surveyed and 1,077 premises were surveyed during visits to buildings where food was manufactured, stored or sold; at pig styes and cowsheds while concerned with movements of animals under the Diseases of Animals Act, and during investigations into complaints concerning the keeping of animals, insanitary brook courses, offensive trades and stables. One thousand dwelling houses which were the subject of inspection for disrepair were also surveyed to ascertain the presence of rodent infestation.

Five small block control schemes were carried out during the year.

SEWER TREATMENT

In the first sewer treatment of the year test baiting was carried out in 195 manholes, being approximately 10% of the manholes in the Borough. Of these it was necessary to carry out pre-baiting with unpoisoned bait in 107 manholes which showed that in 52 manholes rats were present in varying numbers. These 52 manholes were then poison baited and from the evidence of bait taken an estimated number of 297 rats were destroyed. The poison used was arsenious oxide in bread rusk mash.

A second treatment during the year was carried out when 45 manholes out of 120 tested were poison baited and an estimated number of 305 rats were accounted for. The poison used was zinc phosphide in sausage rusk.

The following table covering the period April 1st, 1955, to March 31st, 1956, showing the extent and type of infestation and measures of control has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1956

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cul- tural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	107	21933	3423	25463	7
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	36	154	26	216	—
(b) Survey under the Act.....	63	—	—	63	1
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	1000	1077	2077	—
III. Total inspections carried out— including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	99	1154	1113	2356	1
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	15	102	10	127	1
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	18	32	11	61	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sec. IV).....	33	134	21	188	1
VI. Total treatments carried out— including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	33	134	21	188	1
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cul- tural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings.....	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of “Block” control schemes carried out	—	5	—	—	—

NOTES

- Note 1* With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.
- Note 2* (i) Premises used by the Local Authority for the purposes of trade should be entered in Column (3).
- (ii) Sewers should not be included.
- (iii) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in Column (3). Where the dwelling and business parts of the premises are in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Columns (2) and (3)
- Note 3* For the purpose of completing Sections II, IV and V, each property should be entered *once only* in respect of inspections, infestations or treatments.

INSECT PESTS

The following table shows the type of verminous premises treated and the form of infestation dealt with.

Type of Infestation	Type of Premises				Total Types
	L.A. Premises	Corpn. Houses	Private Dwellings	Business Premises	
Bugs	—	6	42	—	48
Fleas	—	1	—	—	1
Cockroaches ...	—	11	8	7	26
Ants	2	6	29	—	37
Flies	1	—	6	2	9
Crickets.....	—	18	—	—	18
Beetles	—	4	1	—	5
Silver Fish ...	—	1	1	—	2
Moths	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	3	47	88	9	147

All infestations yielded to treatment with Gammexane or D.D.T. in powder or liquid form, and/or proprietary materials containing such ingredients.

PART V—ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Table A1 (page 78) gives the monthly deposits at each of the four gauges for the year 1955, and is shown in graph form on page 83).

Table A2 (page 79) shows the average monthly and total deposits for the years 1951 to 1955 and the monthly rainfall over the same period is shown in Table A3 (page 81).

In contrast with 1954 when the deposits were the highest recorded since the survey commenced in 1950, the average amount of solid matter deposited over the whole area during 1955 showed a decrease of more than 10 per cent, being 236·69 tons per square mile. This is a point approximately midway between the extremes recorded to date, i.e. 210 tons per square mile in 1953 and 277 tons per square mile in 1954. It will be noted, however, that the annual rainfall of 26.08 ins. during 1955 was the lowest recorded since 1950 and when this factor is taken into consideration the figures appear relatively constant.

LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES

The monthly average of sulphur emissions is shown in Table B (page 82) and is summarised in graph form on page 84.

The average monthly figure for the whole Borough is identical with that for 1954, and in fact, the variations over the period 1950-55 are only very slight. The lowest monthly reading during 1955 occurred in July, being 11.6 milligrammes SO_3 per 1,000 sq. cms. per day, as compared with 13 milligrammes SO_3 per 1,000 sq. cms. per day during May, 1954. This is indicative of the better summer weather which prevailed during 1955, but is counterbalanced by more fog during the winter months resulting in higher readings in this period. The district incidence at Bank Park, Dallam Farm and Bewsey School showed little or no variation, but, whilst small increases were registered at Victoria Park and Warrington Cemetery, corresponding decreases occurred at St. Elphins and Orford Parks, differences due probably to variations in wind direction and velocity.

The following particulars detail the work performed by the Senior District Inspectors in connection with Atmospheric Pollution and the Smoke Byelaws:—

No. of timed chimneytop observations taken	...	...	...	55
No. revealing black smoke over 2 mins....	...	...	...	10
No. revealing black smoke under 2 mins.	...	...	...	6
No. revealing other smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	1
No. of visits and interviews	...	...	...	52
No. of premises where improvement in plant or firing method recommended...	...	...	...	10
No. of premises where recommended improvements had been effected	...	...	...	6

SURVEY OF FUEL INSTALLATIONS

No. of plants visited and recorded where bituminous fuel is consumed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of plants visited and recorded operating on non-bituminous fuel only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

In 10 cases investigated for the excessive emissions of smoke the following factors were found to be influencing the conditions:—

Bad methods of firing	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bad firing and unsuitable fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Insufficient boiler plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abnormal demand on plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Obsolete plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

As a result of advice and recommendations, improvements have been effected in 6 instances, as follows:—

New plant installed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Structural improvements and/or alterations together with additional instrumentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Improved methods of firing and/or improved fuel supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Three firms were advised to obtain the assistance of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service (N.I.F.E.S.) and benefit was derived from the advice and practical demonstrations provided in two instances.

Progress was made during the year in the provision of grit arresting plant to a cupola furnace of a foundry in the Bewsey area and it is anticipated that it will be in full working order during 1956.

Among the problems of industrial concerns in preventing undue pollution is the availability and retention of suitable boilermen and stokers, particularly where shift work is carried on.

Apart from the pollution arising from the combustion of bituminous fuel, the district is frequently affected by deposits of residues from trade processes. This has been particularly noticeable in the centre of the town from activities in connection with the manufacture of soapless detergent and other powders. Representations were made to the management from time to time during the year and improved and additional arresting plant has been installed. It is, however, necessary to say that sporadic emissions can still arise despite precautions.

No proceedings have been taken during the year but in three cases it has been necessary to serve statutory notices calling for the abatement of excessive emissions of smoke and during the life of the notices a very considerable improvement has been maintained.

TABLE A1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES — 1955

MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
2. Bank Park 	26.88	25.55	23.76	26.86	25.54	20.39	18.94	24.79	26.38	32.16	22.28	30.93	304.46
4. Cemetery 	19.84	20.52	15.06	17.63	18.24	18.73	8.19	15.58	22.05	18.42	12.03	16.35	202.64
6. Orford Park 	15.26	17.35	16.25	14.58	21.18	19.97	13.71	15.83	25.96	26.04	12.81	16.02	214.96
7. Dallam Farm 	16.36	29.83	16.46	16.19	16.33	12.16	22.20	19.05	18.67	21.93	16.53	19.00	224.71
AVERAGE FOR BOROUGH ...	19.59	23.31	17.88	18.82	20.32	17.81	15.76	18.81	23.27	24.64	15.91	20.57	236.69
RAINFALL (IN INCHES) ...	2.27	2.03	1.45	1.73	2.96	3.56	0.68	0.82	2.71	1.98	1.57	4.32	26.08

TABLE A2

DEPOSIT GAUGES — RECORD OF DEPOSITS — 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955
AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS AND TOTAL DEPOSITS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

		Bank Park	Cemetery	Orford Park	Dallam Farm	Seasonal Average for Borough
1951	Monthly average ...					
	Total ...	24.45 268.95 (a)	22.52 270.72 (c)	20.84 208.37 (b)	20.43 245.22	21.98 263.76
1952	Monthly average ...					
	Total ...	26.11 313.46	18.02 216.23	26.17 314.01 (d)	16.84 202.09	21.79 261.56
1953	Monthly average ...					
	Total ...	23.97 260.39 (a)	15.14 181.71	16.08 192.93	15.83 189.93	17.68 210.37
1954	Monthly average ...					
	Total ...	28.00 336.04	20.13 241.53	22.34 268.11	21.75 261.02	23.06 276.67
1955	Monthly average ...					
	Total ...	25.37 304.46	16.89 202.64	17.91 214.96	18.73 224.71	19.72 236.68

N.B. (a) The Bank Park figures for 1951 and 1953 are for 11 months only.

(b) The Orford Park figures for 1951 are for 10 months only.

(c) The Cemetery figures for 1951 were increased by an abnormal deposit of 90.86 tons per square mile caused by the burning of refuse in close proximity to the Gauge.

(d) The Orford Park figures for 1952 were increased by an abnormal deposit of 88.85 tons per square mile caused by the spreading of sand at the time of high winds and in close proximity to the Gauge.

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
NORTH—Under 10 m.p.h. ...	1	6	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	14
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
NORTH Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	2	2	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	13
EAST—Over 10 m.p.h. ...	—	4	3	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	13
EAST—Under 10 m.p.h. ...	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	9
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
SOUTH Under 10 m.p.h. ...	5	1	1	4	5	5	3	8	1	—	—	—	33
EAST—Over 10 m.p.h. ...	7	2	5	—	—	8	3	3	1	—	4	3	36
SOUTH Under 10 m.p.h. ...	4	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	4	2	19
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	4	1	1	1	3	1	—	1	3	—	2	1	18
SOUTH Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	—	1	6	4	—	—	4	1	4	2	2	24
WEST—Over 10 m.p.h. ...	—	—	1	4	7	—	1	5	8	3	5	7	41
WEST Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	6
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	4	14
NORTH Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	1	1	2	—	5	5	2	3	3	3	—	25
WEST—Over 10 m.p.h. ...	1	5	10	4	6	1	4	1	10	12	2	6	62
DAYS OF CALM ...	3	—	1	1	1	4	5	4	1	2	6	3	31
DAYS OF FOG—Slight ...	2	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	5	27
Moderate ...	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	12
Heavy ...	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	10

TABLE A3
MONTHLY RAINFALL — 1951 to 1955

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
January	2.77 ins.	3.37 ins.	0.74 ins.	2.76 ins.	2.27 ins.
February ...	1.85 „	0.92 „	1.27 „	3.21 „	2.03 „
March	4.35 „	1.81 „	1.57 „	2.01 „	1.45 „
April	2.17 „	2.69 „	2.86 „	0.69 „	1.73 „
May	3.15 „	2.22 „	1.62 „	2.46 „	2.96 „
June.....	0.69 „	1.92 „	1.65 „	3.51 „	3.56 „
July	2.82 „	1.66 „	5.96 „	4.25 „	0.68 „
August	3.86 „	1.44 „	3.29 „	4.20 „	0.82 „
September ...	2.67 „	3.09 „	2.93 „	3.21 „	2.71 „
October	0.98 „	3.78 „	1.59 „	5.14 „	1.98 „
November ...	7.70 „	2.44 „	3.07 „	4.84 „	1.57 „
December ...	5.13 „	2.80 „	1.10 „	3.95 „	4.32 „
TOTALS	38.14 „	28.14 „	27.65 „	40.23 „	26.08 „

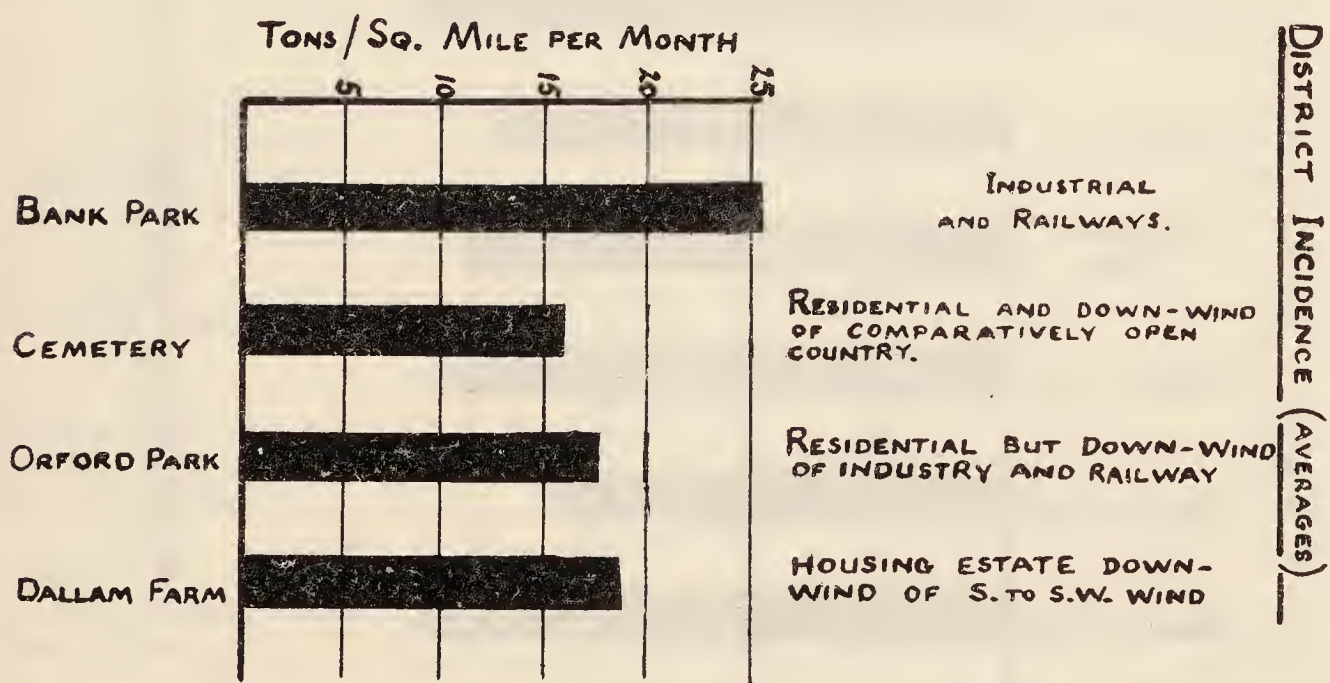
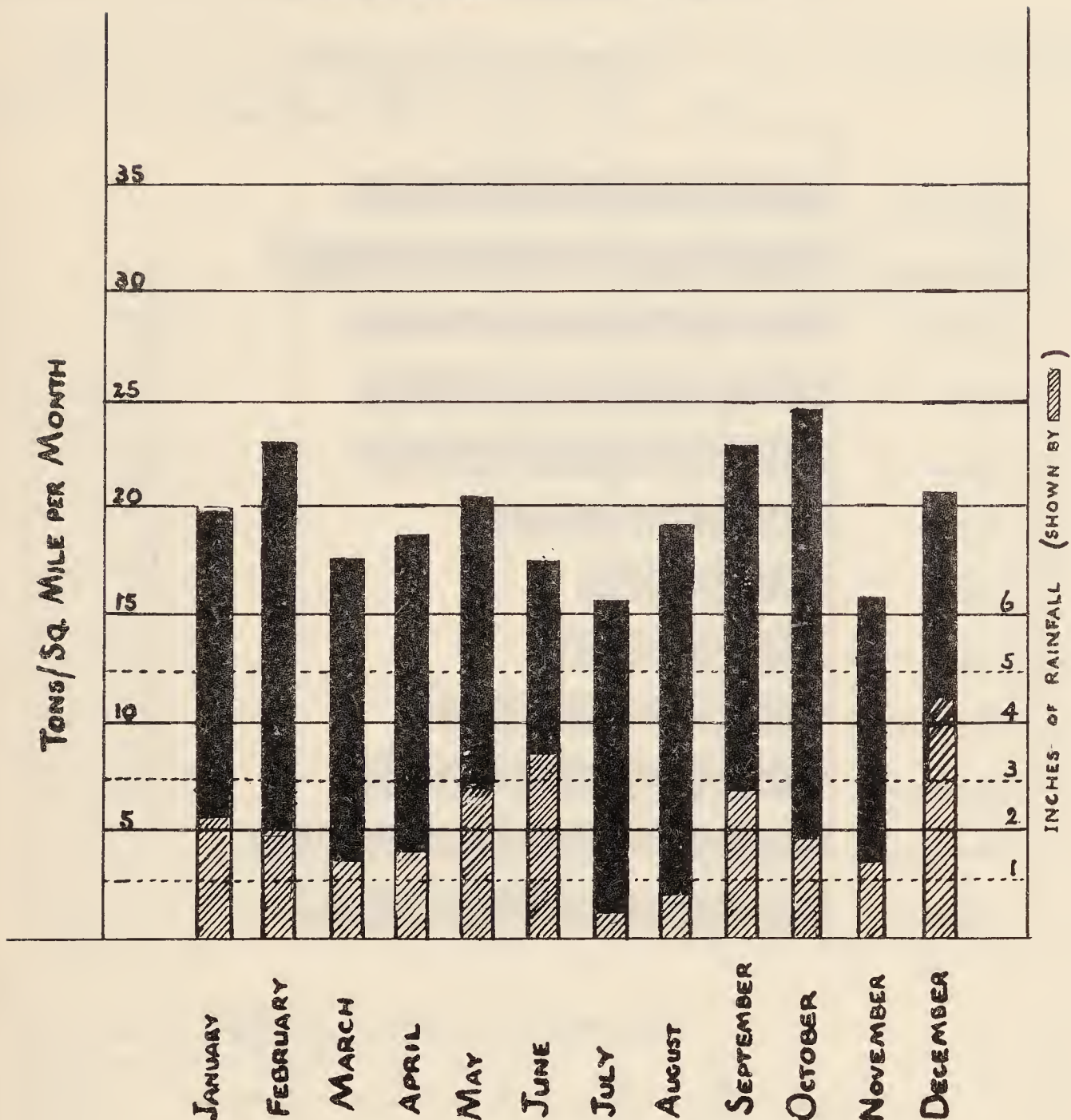
TABLE B
INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD
MILLIGRAMS OF SO₃ PER DAY COLLECTED BY 1,000 SQ. CMS. OF BATCH DPBO₂
1955
 (Corresponding figures for 1954 shown in brackets)

Month	Station 2 Bank Park	Station 3 Victoria: Park	Station 4 Warrington Cemetery	Station 5 St. Elphins Park	Station 6 Orford Park	Station 7 Dallam Farm	Station 8 Bewsey School	Monthly Average
January	22.4 (26.2)	22.6 (25.7)	21.9 (24.6)	22.2 (25.6)	22.2 (26.0)	21.8 (20.8)	21.6 (25.0)	22.1 (24.8)
February	25.1 (25.2)	26.2 (27.4)	26.3 (25.9)	26.4 (26.4)	25.7 (26.8)	25.8 (24.0)	25.9 (28.1)	25.9 (26.3)
March	24.1 (29.1)	24.2 (22.8)	24.1 (21.3)	23.8 (26.5)	18.4 (29.0)	18.8 (24.2)	24.5 (28.2)	22.6 (25.9)
April ...	24.2 (20.6)	23.1 (21.0)	17.9 (17.1)	22.0 (18.1)	24.5 (18.4)	18.1 (13.8)	23.6 (19.1)	21.9 (18.3)
May ...	26.9 (20.3)	23.5 (22.3)	16.3 (15.1)	22.6 (22.1)	26.0 (16.4)	14.8 (18.6)	21.3 (22.8)	21.6 (19.7)
June ...	22.6 (18.1)	15.2 (15.3)	11.2 (11.2)	13.0 (15.9)	15.2(no result)	11.9 (11.9)	21.2 (17.2)	15.8 (14.9)
July ...	14.1 (13.7)	18.8 (15.9)	9.0 (11.1)	9.7 (16.1)	6.9(no result)	8.5 (9.0)	14.1 (14.4)	11.6 (13.4)
August	19.8 (20.0)	13.5 (12.9)	9.5 (10.6)	9.6 (15.9)	16.6(no result)	11.7 (8.4)	18.9 (13.7)	14.2 (13.5)
September	19.7 (19.4)	24.4 (16.4)	15.0 (13.9)	19.1 (22.3)	25.9 (21.6)	13.2 (13.5)	21.5 (17.3)	19.8 (17.8)
October	25.7 (26.9)	22.5 (17.4)	18.7 (14.5)	20.8 (25.0)	25.9 (26.8)	15.2 (20.6)	22.6 (23.5)	21.6 (22.1)
November	27.0 (26.8)	27.1 (23.7)	26.8 (22.4)	27.2 (25.7)	27.9 (26.4)	24.8 (24.4)	27.8 (26.6)	26.9 (25.1)
December	24.3 (29.4)	24.1 (30.8)	23.4(no result)	24.8 (25.8)	24.5 (32.8)	23.2 (18.9)	24.9 (25.7)	24.2 (27.2)
TOTALS ...	275.9 (275.9)	265.2 (251.6)	220.1 (214.9)	241.2 (265.0)	259.7 (266.0)	207.8 (208.1)	267.9 (261.6)	248.2 (249.0)
Monthly average	23.0 (23.0)	22.1 (21.0)	19.2 (17.9)	20.1 (22.1)	21.6 (22.2)	17.3 (17.3)	22.3 (21.8)	20.7 (20.7)

N.B. For the purpose of showing comparative totals and monthly averages where the results are not available, the readings are assumed to be the average of the other six sites; i.e., Warrington Cemetery, December, 1954—27.2; Orford Park, June, July and August, 1954—14.9, 13.4 and 13.5 respectively.

DEPOSIT GAUGES 1955

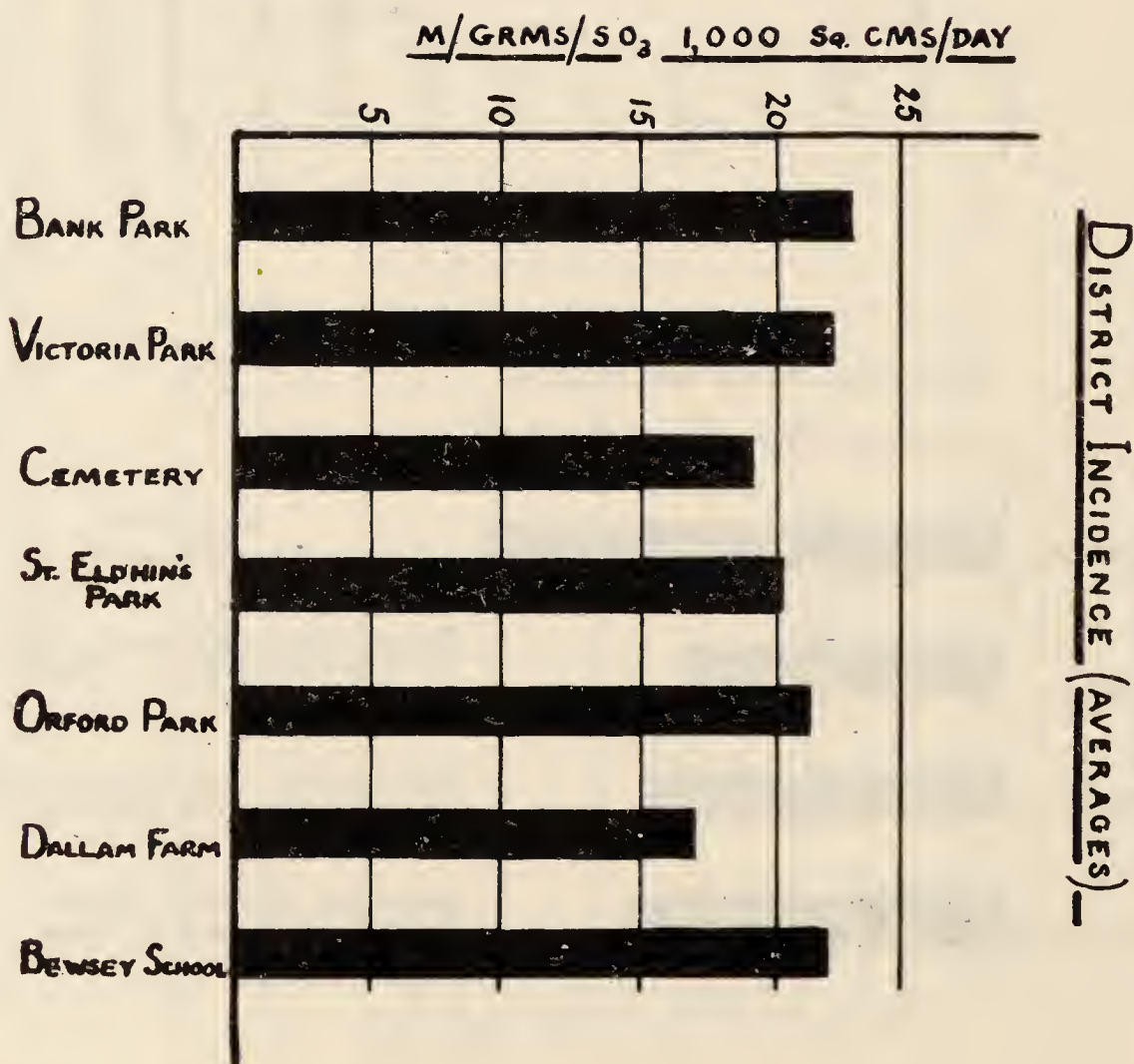
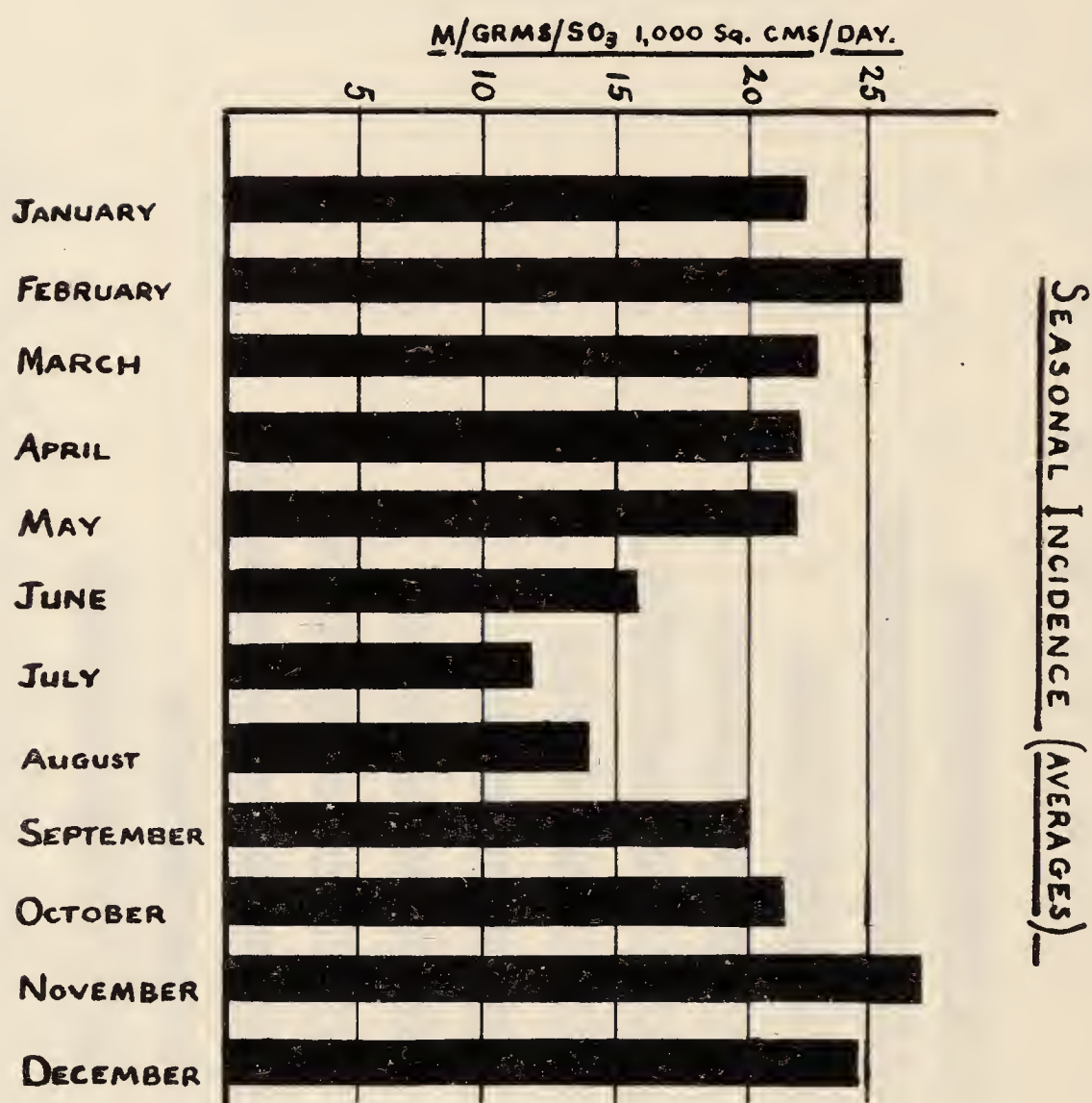
SEASONAL AVERAGE - WHOLE TOWN AND AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL



LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES 1955

(SULPHUR DIOXIDE)

TABLE B



PART VI—Sanitary Inspections of District

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS

Tables I and II indicate the number and nature of Inspections made during the year and the conditions remedied.

TABLE I

Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Re-inspections	Total Visits
STATUTORY NUISANCES—			
Premises	1000	3220	4220
Animals	1	1	2
Accumulations or deposits	24	41	65
Dust and Fumes	2	6	8
Ditches and watercourses	1	7	8
Tents, vans or sheds	22	7	29
Smoke observations.....	55	—	55
Smoke visits and interviews	52	—	52
Miscellaneous	22	3	25
Obstructed drainage	848	761	1609
Defective or insufficient drainage	122	146	268
Drain tests (smoke)	23	—	23
Drain tests (colour)	13	—	13
Defective water closets	208	270	478
Defective pail closets	—	—	—
Verminous and unwholesome dwellings	146	137	283
Verminous business premises	26	28	54
Licensed premises (public houses, clubs, etc.)	14	—	14
Places of entertainment (Cinemas, theatres, fairs, etc.)	23	—	23
GENERAL (including byelaws and regulations)			
Infectious disease	5	1	6
Common lodging houses	14	—	14
Stables	5	—	5
Piggeries	47	8	55
Tips	6	2	8
Rodent Control	319	194	513
Pets Act	2	19	21
Pharmacy and Poisons	29	—	29
Merchandise Marks Act and Regulations ...	199	18	217
FOOD—			
Slaughtering (Public Slaughterhouse)	757	—	757
Private slaughtering	253	—	253
Preparing premises	218	—	218
General Food shops	97	—	97
Markets.....	3	—	3
Cold stores	11	—	11
Butchers' shops	17	—	17
MILK—			
Dairies	69	—	69
Pasteurising establishments	75	—	75
Retail premises	38	—	38
ICE CREAM—			
Manufacturing premises	13	—	13
Retail sales	121	—	121

TABLE I (continued)

Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Re- inspections	Total Visits
FACTORIES—			
Power	84	—	84
Non-power	3	—	3
Work places, outworkers	6	—	6
HOUSING—			
Repair (Sec. 9)	15	12	27
Demolition (Sec. 11)	16	65	81
Closure (Sec. 12)	1	4	5
Overcrowding	21	—	21
Housing Survey	3692	222	3914
Housing rents and repairs	8	25	33
DISEASES OF ANIMALS—			
Saleyards	55	—	55
Movement of swine.....	93	—	93
Importation of animals	10	—	10
Foot and mouth disease	—	—	—
Swine fever	15	—	15
Fowl pest	2	—	2
Miscellaneous	—	—	—
INTERVIEWS	451	—	451
TOTALS	9372	5197	14569

TABLE II

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT

Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied	Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied
DWELLINGS—		PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT—	
Roofs	442	Cleanliness	3
Walls (Interior)	346	Ventilation	—
Walls (External)... ..	184	Disrepair—	
Ceilings	109	Structure	1
Floors	137	Seats, floor coverings ...	6
Firegrates	53	Sanitary accommodation	
Wash Boilers	3	Males—	
Doors and Windows ...	227	Insufficient	—
Dampness	1065	Ventilation	—
Lighting	2	Cleanliness	2
Ventilation	165	Washing facilities ...	1
Chimney stacks	123	Miscellaneous... ..	1
Gutters and downspouts	360	Females—	
Downspouts disconnected	—	Insufficient	—
Yard or passage surfaces	20	Ventilation	1
Yard drainage	—	Cleanliness	1
Water supply	15	Washing facilities ...	—
Ash bin stores	25	Miscellaneous... ..	1
DRAINAGE—		LICENSED PREMISES—	
Defective	35	Sanitary accommodation	
Inspection chambers ...	—	Reconstruction ...	—
Abolished	—	Additional W.C.s ...	—
Additional gullies ...	—	Additional urinals ...	1
Sinks	31	Additional washing facilities	1
Sink waste pipes ...	30		
Soil or vent pipes ...	7		
Other necessary app. ...	2		
New drainage provided	1		
CLOSETS AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES—		PIGGERIES—	
Water closets	116	Surfaces	1
Pail closets	—	Drainage	1
Water supply	46	Storage of Manure ...	3
Flushing cisterns ...	32	Abolished	1

PART VII—INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK

REGISTERED DAIRYMEN AND DAIRIES

Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	302
Dairies—						
Pasteurising Premises	...	...	...	...	2	
Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	14	
					—	
					16	
					—	

Licences issued under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations are indicated in the following table:—

Designation	Regulations	Type of Licence	No. Issued
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	21
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	7
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Pasteuriser's	2
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	55
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	9
Pasteurised (T.T.)	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	20
Pasteurised (T.T.)	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	4
Sterilised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	257
Sterilised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	7

Dairy Premises removed from the register during the year	...	...	...	—
Distributors removed from the register during the year	...	...	...	28
Distributors newly registered during the year	...	...	...	33

SAMPLING FOR CLEANLINESS AND EFFICIENCY OF HEAT TREATMENT

Class of Milk	No. of Samples	Appropriate Tests	No. of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	238	Phosphatase	237	1
		Methylene Blue ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour test)	230	8
Sterilised	25	Turbidity Test	25	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	11	Phosphatase	10	1
		Methylene Blue	11	—
Tuberculin Tested	5	Methylene Blue	5	—

Of the 238 samples of pasteurised milk, 95 were taken from retailers, 100 from pasteurising plants and 43 from schools.

TESTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Eight samples of milk were submitted for examination for the presence of tuberculosis and negative returns were received in each case.

(b) ICE CREAM

Twelve samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis and all complied with the standard. Nineteen samples were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results.

Type			Provisional Grade				Total
			1	2	3	4	
Wrapped	...	...	1	2	1	1	5
Unwrapped	...	...	4	2	4	4	14
TOTALS			5	4	5	5	19

Grades 1 and 2 are presumed satisfactory and grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

Investigations at the premises of one manufacturer following unsatisfactory sampling results revealed defective recording thermometers and indications of lack of cleanliness in the apparatus. Proceedings were taken and fines totalling £15 were imposed.

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION

Premises for the manufacture of ice cream	...	...	6
Premises for the storage and sale of loose ice cream	...	...	6
Premises for the storage and sale of prepacked ice cream...	...	...	230

(c) FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

The following particulars summarise the types of premises subject to the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, together with a broad classification of their condition and the action taken during the year. In this classification Category A premises are satisfactory; Category B premises require improvement short of reconstruction, and Category C premises require reconstruction.

During the year a total of 218 visits and revisits was made to these premises.

PREMISES SUBJECT TO S.13

Type of Premises	Total No.	Category			Specifications	
		A	B	C	Served	Complied with
1. Fish-friers (with dining accommodation)	6	—	6	—	—	—
2. (a) Restaurants, cafés, hotel kitchens, milk bars and snack bars	48	20	22	6	8	1
(b) Industrial Canteens	37	21	16	—	1	1
(c) School cooking centres	16	5	6	5	—	—
3. Bakehouses	11	7	2	2	1	—
4. Butchers' Shops	45	12	29	4	3	4
5. Mobile Vans	4	4	—	—	—	—
6. Tripe boilers	2	2	—	—	—	—
7. Slaughterhouses	2	2	—	—	1	1
8. Potato peelers	1	—	1	—	—	—
9. Potato Crisp Friers	1	—	1	—	—	—
10. Sweet boilers	2	1	1	—	—	—
11. Miscellaneous premises	—	—	—	—	7	2
TOTALS	175	74	84	17	21	9

Of the 9 specifications complied with transfers to higher categories were made possible in 5 instances indicated below:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Newly established premises brought to A standard... | 2 |
| (b) Category B premises brought to A standard ... | 3 |

PREMISES SUBJECT TO S.14

Type of Premises	Total No.	Category			Specifications	
		A	B	C	Served	Complied with
1. (a) Cooked Meats only	7	6	1	—	2	2
(b) Cooked Meats combined with Butchers' premises	41	17	14	10	1	2
(c) Cooked Meats combined with Bakers' premises	33	15	10	8	6	2
2. Fish Friers	73	16	29	28	2	1
3. Ice Cream						
(a) Manufacturers	6	6	—	—	—	—
(b) Sale and/or storage	236	236	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	396	296	54	46	11	7

Of the 7 specifications complied with transfers to higher categories were made possible in 4 instances as indicated below:

- (a) Newly established premises brought to A standard...1
- (b) Category B premises brought to A standard3

Details of the improvement in hygienic conditions of food preparing premises by service of and compliance with specifications are listed below:—

Type of Improvement								Specifications	
								Served	Complied with
PREMISES—									
Separation of processes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Walls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Floors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Repair or Re-decoration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7
Cloakroom Facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Facilities for Meals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
CLEANSING FACILITIES									
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1
Crockery and Utensil sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
Vegetable sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Hot Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5
Steriliser	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
Facilities for air drying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
COOKING EQUIPMENT—									
Suitable siting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Cowling and ducting...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Replacement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Tables, shelves, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
SANITARY ACCOMODATION—									
Patrons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Staffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
Patrons' Personal Washing Facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Staff Personal Washing Facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
Soap, Towels and Nail Brushes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
STORAGE—									
Refrigerator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Dry and bulked goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Temporary receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Solid fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
DRAINAGE—									
New and additional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Grease or grit traps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Paving and drainage of yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
BYELAW REQUIREMENTS—									
Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Sale and exposure in open air	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
TOTALS								140	98

UN SOUND FOODSTUFFS

The following foodstuffs at shops and warehouses were condemned and voluntarily surrendered during the year:—

Commodities	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon	—	1	0	14
Butter	—	—	3	7
Cereals	—	2	2	5
Cheese.....	—	3	1	25
Fish	—	3	2	4
Fruit (Fresh and Dried)	1	16	2	20
Meat (Cooked and uncooked).....	—	4	3	16
Margarine	—	—	1	14
Preserves, Confectionery, etc.....	—	10	2	10
Frozen Egg (Liquid).....	—	4	1	21
CANNED FOODSTUFFS				
Cereals	—	—	—	9
Fruit	3	3	1	16
Fish	—	5	2	1
Meat	2	7	1	7
Milk	—	4	—	27
Preserves, etc.....	—	6	3	1
Vegetables	—	16	2	10
Miscellaneous.....	—	2	3	15
TOTAL WEIGHT	10	14	0	26

(d) FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

(e) ADULTERATION OF FOOD

J. G. Sherratt, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., holds the appointment of Public Analyst, and samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Acts are submitted to him for analysis.

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 191 (See Table 1).

The average composition of milk samples submitted for analysis and reported genuine is indicated in the following table.

Periods	No. of Samples	Milk Fat	Solids-not-fat
1st Quarter (January 1st to March 31st).....	45	3.56	8.68
2nd Quarter (April 1st to June 30th).....	62	3.43	8.85
3rd Quarter (July 1st to September 30th).....	28	3.42	8.81
4th Quarter (October 1st to December 31st)...	22	3.60	8.72
TOTAL AND AVERAGES	157	3.50	8.76

The minimum presumptive standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Order, 1939, for genuine milk is 3.0% milk fat and 8.5% milk solids-not-fat.

Of 157 samples of milk submitted, 6 samples only failed to reach the standard of the Sale of Milk Order, 1939.

Of these, two samples were procured from a pasteurising plant and had fat deficiencies of 5% and 6.6% respectively. In consequence twenty-four samples were procured from producers supplying the plant and of these two samples were found to have small fat deficiencies of 3.3% and one sample a fat deficiency of 16.6%. In the case of the latter sample an "appeal to cow" sample was taken and was found to have a fat deficiency of 18.3%; as this was the quality of the milk given by the cow no action was taken.

A packet of wrapped sweets brought to the department disclosed a piece of glass in one of them. The manufacturers were approached but despite a searching investigation of their methods nothing could be found to explain how the glass had obtained access. A warning was issued.

TABLE I

Article	Number of Samples			Number Genuine			Number not Genuine		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-Total	Total
Milk	157	—	157	151	—	151	6	—	6
Ice Cream.....	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—
Gin	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whisky	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rum	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Orange Drink	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
Cake mixture	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Caramel flavour.....	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lard	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste ...	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish-Cakes ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jelly	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marzipan	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peel	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Preserve	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	176	15	191	170	15	185	6	—	6

PART VIII—INSPECTION OF MEAT

GENERAL

The Public Slaughterhouse, Orford Green, provides facilities for the slaughter of the greater part of the meat supply. Slaughtering also commenced at the licensed premises of J. Cross & Son on January 29th, 1955, following extensive reconstruction. This produced a further increase in the number of animals slaughtered over the previous years as indicated in the following tables. 26,180 animals were slaughtered at the public slaughterhouse and 6,714 at the private slaughterhouse.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

(Public and Private Slaughterhouses)

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Cattle (excluding cows)...	3495	2894	1737	2421	2858
Cows	3501	2797	1992	2409	3164
Calves	388	832	807	1471	1977
Sheep and Lambs	22349	20825	11750	17266	14405
Pigs	3163	5086	1148	1655	1312
TOTALS	32896	32434	17434	25222	23716

DISEASED CONDITIONS

The incidence of Tuberculosis in animals slaughtered shows a continued reduction over previous years, but that for other diseases shows a slight increase, which is also reflected in an increase in the number of animals requiring detailed examination.

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Carcases requiring detailed examination	4097	3957	3158	3692	5038
Carcases affected with Tuberculosis	1325	1403	1182	1351	2113

The extent of Tuberculosis and other diseases is further analysed to show the type of animal affected and the incidence compared with the previous four years.

TUBERCULOSIS

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
	%	%	%	%	%
Cattle (excluding Cows) ...	10.04	12.51	15.54	11.48	14.38
Cows	25.96	33.43	43.78	42.05	50.53
Calves	0.26	0.36	0.12	—	0.05
Pigs	2.02	2.03	3.40	3.63	7.77

OTHER DISEASES

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
	%	%	%	%	%
Cattle (excluding Cows) ...	15.42	14.69	18.88	16.73	16.31
Cows	31.79	36.00	39.46	45.16	49.87
Calves	2.06	1.56	1.61	1.43	0.96
Pigs	7.65	6.80	12.98	15.83	13.03
Sheep	3.86	3.66	5.96	3.27	4.80

SUMMARY OF CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Slaughtered ...	3495	3501	388	22349	3163	—
Number Inspected	3495	3501	388	22349	3163	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS						
Whole Carcasses Condemned...	1	6	4	5	3	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	538	1107	4	857	239	—
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with diseases other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	15.42%	31.79%	2.06%	3.86%	7.65%	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole Carcasses Condemned...	2	11	1	—	4	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	349	898	—	—	60	—
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	10.04%	25.96%	0.26%	—	2.02%	—
CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY						
Whole Carcasses condemned...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	8	4	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with Cysticercosis	0.23%	0.11%	—	—	—	—

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

	Public Slaughterhouse (lbs.)	Private Slaughterhouse (lbs.)	Total (lbs.)
Tuberculosis	33862	7021	40883
Cysticercosis	445	—	445
Other Diseases	34442	5790	40232
TOTAL	68749	12811	81560

TABLE B
TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1955

Kind of Animal	Number Exam-ined	Of which were T.B.	Heads	THORAX				ABDOMEN							Entire carcase condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of meat and offal destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	Weight of meat and offal destroyed on account of Cysticercosis	Weight of meat and offal destroyed on account of other diseases	Total weight of meat destroyed for all diseases
				Plucks	Lungs	Hearts and pericardium	Skirts	Livers	Spleens	Stomachs	Kidneys	Mesentery	Uteri	Udders					
Beasts:																			
Cattle exc cows	3495	351	97	—	363	5	22	42	12	15	7	51	2	—	9012	295	9972	19279	
Cows	3501	909	260	—	799	30	51	101	43	41	21	201	11	22	30190	150	26627	56967	
Total Beasts ...	6996	1260	357	—	1162	35	73	143	55	56	28	252	13	22	39202	445	36599	76246	
Sheep	22349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1644	1644	
Pigs	3163	64	54	—	12	—	—	—	9	9	9	9	—	—	1565	—	901	2466	
Calves	388	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	116	—	1088	1204	
TOTALS ...	32896	1325	412	—	1174	35	73	143	65	66	38	262	13	22	40883	445	40232	81560	

TABLE C

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND WEIGHT OF MEAT
CONDEMNED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1955

Diseases	Bulls lbs.	Bul- locks lbs.	Hei- fers lbs.	Cows lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	410	2338	6264	30190	116	—	1565	40883
Abscesses	28	295	466	1295	—	11	5	2100
Actinomycosis	60	58	114	92	—	—	—	324
Adhesions	—	14	134	113	—	—	8	269
Angiomatosis	30	14	13	2721	—	—	—	2778
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Cirrhosis	—	85	82	336	—	—	24	527
Congestion	—	94	114	382	—	1	164	755
Contamination	—	—	7	14	—	5	—	26
Cysticercus Bovis ...	—	113	182	150	—	—	—	445
Decomposition	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Degeneration	—	—	13	482	—	—	—	495
Distomatosis.....	97	3320	3636	9945	—	625	—	17623
Dropsy	—	—	616	843	114	28	—	1601
Echinococcus	—	28	45	517	—	93	4	687
Emaciation	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	88
Emphysema	—	7	—	131	—	—	—	138
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	9
Fevered	—	—	—	650	—	—	—	650
Indurated	—	—	—	3761	—	—	20	3781
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	48
Immaturity (Foetal Carcases)	—	—	—	—	874	—	—	874
Inflammation	15	260	85	746	—	—	185	1291
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	82
Johnes Disease	—	—	—	690	—	—	—	690
Mastitis (Acute, Septic, Simple) ...	—	—	—	1298	—	—	30	1328
Melanosis	15	—	26	—	—	—	—	41
Moribund	—	—	—	—	—	147	—	147
Necrosis	—	—	14	53	5	—	24	96
Nephritis	—	2	4	38	—	—	—	44
Parasitic	—	21	44	103	—	604	137	909
Pericarditis	—	—	—	1226	—	—	4	1230
Peritonitis	—	—	60	70	—	—	—	130
Pleurisy	—	7	—	—	—	4	32	43
Pneumonia and Pneumonycosis ...	—	—	7	31	47	—	27	112
Sarcomata	—	—	—	677	—	—	—	677
Swine Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	82
Traumatism	—	—	—	309	—	31	49	389
Tumours (Benign) ...	—	2	40	102	—	—	18	162
	655	6658	11966	56967	1204	1644	2466	81560

TOTAL WEIGHT CONDEMNED: 36 tons 8 cwts. 0 qrs. 24 lbs.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 TO 1954.

Twenty-one slaughtermen were licensed during the year.

PART IX—DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

INSPECTION AND LICENSING

Fifty-five visits were made by sanitary inspectors (who are appointed Local Authority inspectors for the purpose of the Acts) to markets and collecting centres, for purposes connected with the issue of licences and the various orders and regulations, etc. Ninety-three visits were made in regard to transfer of animals under licence.

During the year the two existing livestock markets ceased to operate and a newly erected market situated at Longford commenced livestock auctions in February.

The Local Authority granted licences during the year under the Swine Fever (Infected Districts) Order, 1955, and the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1954, authorising the holding of 51 markets at which swine were included and one licence to hold a market for the sale of poultry under the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1954, and the Live Poultry (Restrictions) (Amendment) Order, 1954.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1938

One outbreak of swine fever occurred at a piggery in the Borough which was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

PART X—ADMINISTRATION OF SHOPS ACTS

GENERAL

The following Acts and Orders are operative within the Borough area:—
Shops Act, 1950.

Warrington Barbers' and Hairdressers' (Evening) Closing Order, 1927.

Warrington Barbers' and Hairdressers' (Weekly half-holiday) Closing Order, 1926.

Warrington Closing Order (Butchers) 1921.

Warrington Sunday Trading Partial Exemption Order, 1938.

Warrington (Padgate Lane) Shops Late Day Order, 1938.

The early closing day in the Borough is Thursday. The late day for the Padgate area is Friday, and that for the remainder of the Borough is Saturday.

In the latter part of the year representations from trade bodies, supported by inspections throughout the district, revealed that the removal of all controls in 1954 had produced a highly competitive situation which resulted in a widespread lack of observance of the closing hours for week-day and Sunday trade. As a result special memoranda were prepared and sent out to over 1,000 shopkeepers. This resulted in a very considerable amount of time being spent by the inspectors in giving advice on interpretation and in carrying out check visits. The requirements of the Shops Act and the special Orders governing certain trades have since been more carefully observed. In ensuring this result a total of 350 visits and revisits was entailed.

INSPECTIONS

Notice was served in respect of two instances of insufficient sanitary accommodation and two instances of insufficient washing facilities. Additional sanitary accommodation and washing facilities were provided in one instance.

PART XI—DETAILS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

TABLE III

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines Costs
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 35 Wellington St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Section 93, 39. Withdrawn— work completed.	8/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39, 45, 56. 47 Wellington St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sections 93, 39, 45, 56. Withdrawn— work completed.	8/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 45. 50 Cartwright St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sections 93, 45. Withdrawn— work completed.	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 2 Platt Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sections 93, 39. Withdrawn— work completed.	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 45. 57 Sharp Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sections 93, 45. Withdrawn— work completed	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 8 Warren Road.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Section 93. Withdrawn— work completed.	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 7 Cobden Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Section 93. Withdrawn— work completed.	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 18 St. Peters Place.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Section 93. Withdrawn— work completed	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 52 Parr Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sections 93, 39. Withdrawn— work completed.	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 45. 20 Winifred St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sections 93, 45. Withdrawn work completed.	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 356 Knutsford Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Section 93. Withdrawn— work completed.	3/6

TABLE III (continued)

Acts, Bye-laws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 45. 18 Melville Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sections 93, 45. Withdrawn	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 426 Knutsford Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Section 93 Nuisance Order 56 days. Section 39 Fined.	5/-	16/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39, 45. 432 Knutsford Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Section 93 Nuisance Order 56 days. Section 39. Fined. Section 45. Fined.	5/- 5/-	16/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 95 Catherine St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Section 93. Withdrawn— work completed		3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 99 Catherine St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Section 93. Withdrawn— work completed		3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 45. 25 Vere Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sections 93, 45. Withdrawn— work completed.		6/-
Byelaws with respect to Nuisances in the Borough Byelaw 7. Byelaw 7. 81 Legh Street.	Keeping of pigs within 50-ft of a dwelling. Keeping of swines' dung within 50-ft. of a dwelling.	Fined. Dismissed.	£5	
Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-51. Reg. 3(b)(iv) Reg. 5. Lewis, 13 Napier Street'	Failure to use recording thermometer. Failure to keep clean apparatus.	Fined.	£15	

